THE

AMERICAN FARMER,

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." . . . . . *Virg.*

Vol. X. **BALTIMORE, JANUARY, 1855.** **No. 7.**

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

JANUARY.

Permit us with all singleness of heart to greet you with the compliments of the season; to wish you a happy new year, and that you may be blessed with prosperity and health throughout the year.—Permit us further to hope, that you may be favored with fruitful fields, abundant crops, and good prices.

As you are about to begin a new year, a few remarks with regard to your field operations, your farm economy, and the general management of your affairs, may not be amiss.

Should the field you intend for corn next spring be tenacious clay land, and opportunity should offer through the winter to do so, have it ploughed, so as that its texture may be meliorated by the frost; if such land be sound, that is, not wet, plough it at least 8 inches deep, lay your furrows at an angle of about 45 degrees, in order that they may lap, and thus expose the greatest possible surface to the action of the weather. In the spring, as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry to permit your team to go on it without danger of poaching by the horses, have it rolled, then apply your manure, and cross-plough it in about 4 inches in depth, then roll it, and harrow until you have a fine tilth. Recollect, however, that clay soils should never be ploughed while in a wet state, or when very dry, but when in a moist condition.

As corn requires to be grown either in a very fertile soil, or if the soil be not naturally fertile, that it be heavily manured—as it requires much food, it is almost vain to expect a good crop, unless there be in the soil the means of sustenance. And as such is the case, it is well not to permit the ambition of having large fields of corn to induce you to put in a greater extent of acres than you can manure well, unless your land be really rich. To cultivate corn in an impoverished soil, unless it be generously manured, so far as the prospect of product is concerned, is illusory. In laying out your work for the year, see to it that you do not overcrop yourself. Let the crops which you may put in be within the ability of your force to cultivate it thoroughly and well. Make your calculations to get in both your oats and corn crop timely, a nine times out of ten, these crops when early pitched, succeed best. When we speak of the ear planting of corn and sowing of oats, we do no mean that either should be put in before the earth is sufficiently warm to encourage the prompt germination of the seed; but we do mean, that, as soon as the earth is sufficiently warmed to cause the seed to sprout and vegetate, that both crops should be put in. You should exert your utmost efforts to manure every acre that you may cultivate in a spring crop. If the supplies of your barn and stable yards are not equal to this, add to them a sufficient quantity of woods-mould, pine shatters, or marsh, river or creek mud, to give you 20 two-horse loads, per acre; form the whole into compost, and let it remain in bulk three weeks, when decomposition will have sufficiently taken place to render the mass available to your crops. If your barn-yard and stable supplies are not competent to enable you to add the requisite number of loads to give you twenty two-horse loads per acre, add 100 or 150 pounds of Peruvian Guano, and 1 bushel of plaster, to every twenty loads that you put into the compost; and we risk nothing in saying, that, should the season prove auspicious, you will have a large crop of both corn and oats; provided the former be cultivated judiciously and well, and the cultivator and hoes be used instead of the plough, in its cultivation. The volatile part of manure—that part which feeds the plant, gives it vitality and growth, is often wasted and given to the air by being exposed by the plough in the course of the culture of a corn-crop, instead of being left buried in the soil to feed the roots of the plants. Every ploughing after a corn crop is pitched, serves only to rob the plants of its food; for the moment the ammoniacal compounds become exposed to the immediate action of the atmosphere—to heat and moisture—decomposition takes place, and the ammonia flies off and becomes lost to the crop to which it had been applied.

Before spring you should study out the *system* you mean to pursue throughout the year, be careful in forming that system; let it be formed in accordance with your resources, and having, after mature reflection adopted it, be careful to carry it out with energy and particularity. The work of each

week should be laid down a week beforehand, and, except when prevented by the weather, should be adhered to.

Let us now turn to things claiming attention on the farm.

Surface Drains.

Let careful hands go through your grain fields every few weeks, and remove from the water-furrows every thing that could possibly obstruct the free passage of the water, as there is nothing more injurious to winter grain than the accumulation of water around and upon the plants. It should be considered a positive duty to keep them as dry as possible. A field which has been *ploughed deep, with water-furrows judiciously laid out and kept open through the winter, will rarely show any evidence of winter-killing.*

Working Animals.

If you expect your working animals to do you faithful service, you must see that they are kept in a warm, dry, well ventilated stable; that their stalls are well bedded with straw or other litter; that they be regularly fed with grain and hay, or fodder of some kind, three times a day, and watered as often; that they each receive thrice a week, 2 oz. of salt, or an equal quantity of a mixture composed of equal portions of salt, finely sifted ashes, and mild oyster-shell lime, and that they be curried and brushed down night and morning.

Milch Cows.

If you desire these useful creatures to give you supplies of milk, you must treat them well. In the first place, you should provide them with a good comfortable, well ventilated stable—their stalls must be well bedded, and their bedding kept dry and clean—they must receive a generous supply of slops, in which chopt roots, cut straw and bran, or meal of some kind, is mixed up. Besides which, they should have, in addition, in the 24 hours, 21 lbs. of good hay or fodder. In good mild weather they should be turned out in the middle of the day. Water should be given to them thrice a day, and three times a week they should have each, 2 oz. of salt, or the same quantity of the salt, ashes, and oyster-shell lime mixture. They should be curried and brushed down, night and morning.

In-calf Cows, and Heifers.

These animals should be cared for in the same way that we recommend for milch cows, except that they should not be slopt until a few days before the period of calving. Their allowance of hay and fodder, and that of good quality, should be liberal.

Brood Mares.

These animals should be fed moderately liberal. They should receive 21 lbs. of hay or fodder per day, in three feeds, viz: morning, noon and night; they should receive two feeds of grain a day, from this until they have their foal. It is not necessary to keep brood mares fat, but it is absolutely essential that they should be kept in good condition. We would not have them stuffed; but we would give them sufficient nourishing food to keep their stomachs at peace, and preserve their muscular integrity. While keeping a brood-mare too fat is injurious to the delivery of her foal, to keep her poor, is apt to induce abortion.

It should not be forgotten that the foal within, as well as the mother, requires feed; *he has bones* to be formed, *flesh*, *sinews*, and *nerves* to be elaborated, and *fat* to be secreted. While the whole structure of the colt has to be built up, the mare herself has her own system to be preserved in a sate of intireness. These demands of the foal and dam can only be answered where the latter receives such food as are calculated, both in quantity and quality to produce the desired end.

Young Colts and Young Cattle.

There is no greater error committed in the raising of young animals, than that which is sometimes practiced, of *feeding* them *scantily*. To stint them in their food, will, as a necessary consequence, stunt them in their growth. Nothing can be truer than this: to build up a horse, or an ox, in the wholeness of his proportions, you must give him the materials—the proper food to fabricate his structure with. A finely developed, full sized, muscular animal, never was yet, and never will be raised upon the half starvation system. If you wish to raise an animal that will do credit to you, and prove profitable withal, you must so feed him from the beginning, as will keep him at all times in good condition, *moderately* fat, and in high spirits. While you should abstain from making him as fat as Fallstaff, you should be sure to guard him against that other extreme, of being able to count the number of his rib-bones, just as readily as you can the number of rails in a fence. Avoid extremes, and you will be very near the right point.

Sheep.

Feed your sheep three times a day, viz: at sunrise, at 12 o'clock, and an hour before sundown: keep salt in a trough always accessible to them.—If they have not access to a supply of water, they must be watered once a day.

Preparation of Grain for Feeding.

Grain that is intended for the feeding of stock, should be either chopped or ground into meal; thus prepared, mixed with cut straw or hay, it will go one third further, and do more good to the animal, than when fed whole.

How to Sell your Corn.

Have all your corn shelled before you sell it.—Keep the cobs for your cattle; have them crushed and mixed with cut straw or hay for your cattle.

Corn and Cob Crushers.

Every farmer and planter should have one of these; he that has one, and uses it freely in crushing his cobs, to be fed out to his stock, will save its price in half a season.

Corn Sheller.

Every farmer and planter should have one of these necessary implements.

Breeding Sows.

These should be fed moderately well, kept in good condition, without being forced into fatness. Each breeding sow should have a separate pen to herself. Their sleeping apartments should be well bedded, and kept clean, comfortable and dry.

Store Hogs.

Let these be so fed and cared for as that they will always be in a condition to ensure continuous growth.

Poultry.

Hens at this season should have flesh of some kind fed out to them once or twice a week with their other food; fresh fish will answer as well as meat. Fowls should at all times have lime, ashes, and sand to resort to.

Poultry Dung.

Save this;—if not quite as good as guano, it is nearly so; if properly saved and kept out of the weather, 600 lbs. of it will manure an acre of ground so as to raise 20 or more bushels of wheat, or 50 bushels of corn, besides carrying the soil through a rotation of crops.

According to the analysis of M. Girardin, the excrement of the domestic fowl consists of

Water,	72.00
Azotized [nitrogeneous] vegetable matter,	16.20
Saline, or mineral matter,	5.24
Insoluble matter, sand, &c.,	5.66
	99.10

It should not be exposed to moisture, but packed away in barrels mixed with pulverized charcoal, or plaster, and kept in a dry place.

Upon the value of *hen dung*, Dana has the following remarks:

"The dung of all domestic fowls, and of birds in general, contains salts similar to those in guano, and while this subject is under consideration, the fact may be mentioned, that it has experimentally been proved, that the dung of pigeons is 2-7ths stronger than horse manure. And for stored mulberries, vines, peaches and other plants, the droppings of the barn-yard fowls, 1 part, to from 4 to 10 of water, have been found to produce excellent results; the trees, having at the end of two years, the most healthy and luxuriant appearance imaginable. The poultry yard is, to a *careful farmer*, a rich source of vegetable food. How much a single hen can contribute to increase the crops, may be seen from the following account from Vauquelin:

In ten days a hen ate 7474 grains of oats, which contained of

Phosphate of lime,	91.8348 grains
Silica,	[41.8616
During this time four eggs were laid, whose shells weighed,	308.814
And contained phosphate of lime,	17.595
Gluten,	98.725
The excrements during the same time gave of ashes,	348.521
Compost of carbonate of lime,	39.3511
Phosphate of lime,	184.5348
Silica,	124.6351
Thus voiding in eggs and excrements:	
Carbonate of lime,	315.0606
Phosphate of lime,	202.1323

Now this is 172257 grains of silica less; and in round numbers 110 grains of phosphate, and 316 grains of carbonate of lime more than the food eaten contained. Probably in all such experiments where confined to food different from usual, and deprived of their customary habits, all animals draw upon, and in such cases may be said to eat themselves. The *daily* amount of bone dust, however, which one hen thus produces in her various droppings, is about 18½ grains, and of carbonate of lime, 3, 9, or an *annual* amount in round numbers, of these two salts, of 1 pound 3 ounces. Estimating the salts only, it is found that the *agricultural value of a single hen per annum*, equals the salts contained in several bushels of wheat."

Wagons, Carts, Implements and Tools of Husbandry.

These of every description should always be kept in repair; when not in use they should be kept under cover.

Gearing

Of all kinds should be greased or oiled once a month. Thus treated they will last as long again.

Marl.

If you have a field that requires marling, and have a supply of marl, haul out your marl, drop it in heaps at convenient distances to be broken down by the frosts of winter, in order that it may be spread in the spring.

The lime or calcareous matter in marl being in a mild or carbonate state, it may be advantageously mixed with barn yard or stable manure, and thus applied to any field requiring it.

Marl has this advantage over lime, that it may be mixed with animal manures without driving off the already formed ammonia, or of pushing forward ammoniacal compounds to a state of decomposition. It may be applied at the same time with guano, or any other of the highly concentrated animal manures, with decided benefit.

Materials for Composts.

Let us enjoin it upon you as a matter alike of duty and of interest to collect all the rough materials on your farm and form them into compost heaps. Marsh, river, creek and pond mud, woods mould, and leaves, road scrapings, ditch scrapings, pine shatters, weeds, seaweeds, when mixed with one third their quantity of stable or cow-yard manure will all be persuaded into a state of decomposition, and will all form excellent manure, and add to the mould of your soil. And you should recollect that mould charged with organic and inorganic matters is the very soul and life-blood of every fertile soil.

Memorandum Book.

As this is the beginning of a new year, the occasion is an opportune one to advise you to keep a memorandum book of all the operations of your farm.

Sleighs.

If you have not already furbished up your sleighs, do so forthwith, in order that your wife and daughters, when a good snow comes, may not be disappointed in a sleigh-ride.

The Modern Horse Doctor.—The author of this work, Dr. Geo. H. Dadd, is a well known Veterinary Surgeon, who has for many years made the horse and his diseases his especial study. The "hereditary," "blacksmith" class of horse-farriers meet with no mercy at his hands. "The vile practice of blood-letting, and the use of agents that are known to depress the vital principle" are strongly condemned, while a judicious "system of *hygiene*, without which medicine may as well be thrown to the dogs as given to a sick horse," is eloquently recommended. He evidently has great faith in "our great catholicon, Nature," and asserts that "the more a man knows of physiology, the less faith has he in medicine." It is with shame that "the veterinary art has, in this country, *progressed in a circle;* that our domestic animals are still subjects of misguided notions peculiar to the dark ages, and that cruelties which *have had their day of reproach* are now being enacted over again under our own eyes." Physiology, comparative anatomy and the *causes* of disease, are overlooked by nine-tenths of our so called horse doctors, and we cannot too strongly recommend this book as calculated to effect a reform in these particulars, and introduce a more humane and rational treatment of the noblest of our domestic animals.—*Wool Grower.*

CLASSIFICATION OF MANURES.

By John P. Norton.

Of Animal Manures.—We will now take up the second class, the animal manures. These comprise the blood, flesh, hair, horns, bones and excrements of animals. Manures of this class are more powerful by far than the vegetable manures, because they contain so much more *nitrogen*. I now simply state this fact; the reason why nitrogen is so efficacious, will be given in a subsequent chapter. Blood and flesh are among the most valuable of all; wherever they can be obtained, they should be secured at once, and either buried or made into compost. All of the offal from slaughter houses is of much value. Though in this country it is often entirely wasted.

It is not uncommon, in many districts, to see horses or cattle that die from disease, drawn out to some secluded spot, and there left to decay on the surface. These are known to be some of the most powerful manures that the farmer could obtain; equal to guano, poudrette, or any other more costly fertilizers. Every animal that dies should be made into compost, or buried in pieces at once. The best plan is to separate the flesh, which decomposes readily and produces an immediate effect, make use of the bones according to some of the methods to be hereafter described.

The hair of animals is an exceedingly rich manure; for this reason woollen rags, and the waste from woollen mills, are both considered valuable in England; they are sold there at from $20 to $40 per ton, and are eagerly sought after at these prices, as not only very fertilizing, but also very lasting in the soil. All of the hair obtained from the furs of animals is there scrupulously saved, and sold at a high price. Twenty or thirty bushels per acre produce an excellent effect.

All these parts of the animal leave an ash corresponding with that of plants in the substances which it contains, with the single exception of silica; this does not seem to enter into the composition of the animal. We are then now able to point out distinctions between the inorganic matter in the soil, in the plant, and in the animal. They all contain the same substances, if we omit silica and alumina.

Of Bones.—There is one important part of the animal yet unnoticed, that is, the bones. Their composition is, when dry, *earthy* matter about 60 lbs. in 100 lbs., *organic matter*, that burns away, about 34 lbs.

The earthy matter consists for the most part of phosphate of lime, that is, lime in combination with phosphoric acid; these, as already shown, are two most valuable substances for application to any soil.

The organic part is called *gelatin*, or glue; this is boiled out by the glue-makers; it is extremely rich in *nitrogen*, and is therefore an excellent manure. We thus see at once, how important a source of nourishment for our land is to be found in bones. They unite from the above statement, some of the most efficacious and desirable organic and inorganic manures. Both of these parts are fitted to minister powerfully to the growth of the plant.

When the bones are applied whole, the effect is not very marked at first, because they decay slowly in the soil; it is also necessary to put on a large quantity per acre. The best way is to have them crushed to powder, or to fine fragments in mills. Ten bushels of dust will produce a more immediate and abundant result than 80 or 100 bushels of whole bones, although of course the effect will be sooner over. An advantageous way of using them is to put on 8 or 10 bushels of dust per acre, and half the usual quantity of farm-yard manure.

Boiled bones that have been used by the glue-makers, are still quite valuable; they have lost the greater part of their gelatine, but the phosphates remain, and the bones are so softened by the long boiling that they have undergone, as to decompose quickly, and afford an immediate supply of food to plants.

Another most important form of applying bones, is in a state of solution by sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol.) This is a cheap substance, costing by the carboy not more than 2½ to 3 cents per lb. To every 100 lbs. of bones, about 50 to 60 of acid are taken; if bone dust is used 25 to 45 lbs. of acid is sufficient. The acid must be mixed with two or three times its bulk of water, because if applied strong it would only burn and blacken the bones without dissolving them.

The bones are placed in a tub, and a portion of the previously diluted acid poured upon them. After standing a day, another portion of acid may be poured on; and finally the last on the third day, if they are not already dissolved. The mass should be often stirred.

Another good way is to place the bones in a heap upon any convenient floor, and pour a portion of the acid upon them. After standing half a day, the heap should be thoroughly mixed, and a little more acid added; this to be continued so long as necessary. It is a method which I have known to prove very successful.

In either case the bones will ultimately soften and dissolve to a kind of paste; this may be mixed with twenty or thirty times its bulk of water, and applied by means of an ordinary water cart; used in this way, it produces a wonderful effect upon nearly all crops.

A more convenient method in most cases is to thoroughly mix the pasty mass of dissolved bones with a large quantity of ashes, peat earth, saw-dust or charcoal dust. It can then be sown by hand, or dropped from a drilling machine. Two or three bushels of these dissolved bones, with half the quantity of yard manure, are sufficient for an acre.—This is, therefore, an exceedingly powerful fertilizer. One reason for its remarkable effect is, that the bones are, by dissolving, brought into a state of such minute division that they are at once available for the plant. A peculiar phosphate of lime is formed, called by chemists a *superphosphate*, which is very soluble; and in addition to this, we have the sulphuric acid, of itself an excellent application to most soils.

Bones are useful in nearly every district, and are peculiarly adapted to all, or at least to most of those situations where the land, without heavy manuring, no longer bears good wheat, or Indian corn, or other grains. In a great majority of cases where the land is run down by grain cropping, the use of bones, in some of the forms above mentioned, is of all things the most likely to meet the deficiency. It will be remembered that the ash of grain is peculiarly rich in phosphates; consequently, as grain is generally sold off, the phosphates are most readily exhausted; in bones, therefore, we find just the manure for restoring them, and with little expense. This has been already tried in some parts of the

country, and with most encouraging success. I would particularly recommend farmers to experiment with bones dissolved in sulphuric acid. The dissolving them is a simple business. The cheapness of this manure is a great recommendation.—Two bushels of bones would not certainly cost more than $1,* then say 50 lbs. of acid to dissolve them, would cost by the carboy $1.50, making only $2.50 for a quantity quite sufficient for an acre, with half the usual dressing of farm-yard manure. It would be worth almost as much as this to cart the common manure from the yard, to say nothing of its value. There are few farms on which bones enough might not be collected in the course of a year, to help out in this way the manuring of several acres.

Bones may not only be applied to the ordinary cultivated crops, but also to meadows and pastures. In some of the older dairy districts, a few bushels of bone dust per acre will at once restore worn out pastures. The reason is, that the milk and cheese which are in one form or another sold and carried away, contain considerable quantities of phosphates in their ash. These are restored to the land by bones. It is calculated by Professor Johnston that a cow giving 20 quarts of milk per day, takes from the soil about 2 lbs. of phosphate of lime or bone earth in each week. There would thus be required three or four pounds of bones to make good this loss. If it is not made good in some way, the rich grasses after a time cease to flourish; being succeeded by those which require less phosphate of lime, and therefore do not furnish when eaten by the cow so rich or so abundant milk.

All of these uses of bones which have been described, are understood and appreciated in England; so much so, that the bones are all collected with the most scrupulous care, and are even imported from every other country where they can be advantageously obtained. It is to be hoped that the great waste of them in this country will soon cease, and that they will be eagerly sought after by American farmers.

* The present price here is $1.25.

THE OREGON PEA.—A correspondent from Amherst Co. Va. gives us the following result of his Oregon Pea experiment:

"The Oregon Pea that you sent me the 8th July, I got an honest (tea) spoonful of—planted forty of them the 11th, in very dry weather, and so it continued with the exception of some one or two light showers about the first of August; but they never made any start to grow until after the middle of August; they were never watered in the time by hand; they grew from 2 to 4 feet high—I counted as many as from 7 to 10 pods in a bunch, and more than 200 on one stalk, some dry and some green, all in the same bunch—from 10 to 14 peas in a pod; as they ripen, they turn black, and should be gathered, or they will fly open and lose all. I continued to gather them up to the 20th of October, before we had any killing frost—then I was apprehensive of frost. I gathered about one peck of the ripe green ones to eat—had them cooked, and my word for it, Mr. Editor, they are the most delightful pea I ever ate. Notwithstanding the severe drought, I saved at least one good pint of ripe seed, to plant the next year. I gave half that you sent me to four different persons; they have failed to save seed, however, owing to their own neglect.—This is my experience with this pea." B. W. C.

"A NEW GUANO DEPOSIT DISCOVERED BY AMERICANS.—Advices from St. Thomas by the last West India mail, give some particulars of the guano discovery lately made in that vicinity at a spot called Avis, or Bird Island, stated to belong to the Dutch government. The deposit was found by the master of an American ship, called Kentucky, and the quantity is said to be equal to 300,000 or 400,000 tons; while its quality approaches that of the Chincha Islands.

"Two American vessels, the Kentucky and the Comery, were already taking cargoes from it, and they are said to have landed 50 men to occupy the place, and to drive off intruders, with two pieces of cannon. If the estimates of quantity and quality should be realized, the value of the island will be very great, but the locality scarcely warrants an expectation of the deposits being nearly equal to the Peruvian. Avis Island is one of the leeward group of the West Indies, and lies between the 15th and 16th degrees of north latitude, and 63d and 64th degrees of west longitude."—*Eng. paper.*

The N. Y. Post says the island here referred to lies east of St. Thomas, towards Barbadoes, and has been frequented more or less many years past by bird-egg hunters. The island forms a sort of basin, with a rockbound rim towards the sea, and is frequented daily during certain seasons of the year by myriads of sea-birds to lay their eggs. The egg-hunters from the neighboring islands go there with small sloops, and upon their arrival proceed to break all the eggs that they find and then retire. On the following day they return, and load their vessels with eggs that have been laid over night. In the course of thirty hours they will sometimes take up between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand eggs. The reason they break the eggs lying on the ground when they arrive, is to be sure that they carry away none but fresh ones. The quantity of lime in the shells of the eggs thus broken is supposed to have added to the value of the bird's dung which has been deposited there for centuries. The basin where these deposits are found has only about the area of an acre, and will soon be exhausted of its manure, but, as an egg farm it is impossible to say when it will be any less productive than now.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR SCROFULA.—Nicholas Longworth, the famous millionaire and wine grower of Cincinnati, publishes the following cure for scrofula:

Put 2 oz. of Aquafortis on a plate, on which you have two copper cents. Let it remain from 18 to 24 hours. Then add 4 oz. of clear, strong vinegar. Put cents and all in a large mouthed bottle, and keep it corked. Begin by putting 4 drops in a tea spoon full of rain water, and apply it to the sore.—Make the application three times a day, with a soft hair pencil, or made of soft rags. If *very painful*, put more water. As the sore heals apply it weaker.

I request editors, in all parts of the Union, and abroad, to copy this, and to republish it quarter yearly; it may save many lives.

N. LONGWORTH.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1854.

P. S. Capt. Harkness, of our city, the first person cured by this remedy, applied it without water, and he informed me that he thought it would burn his leg off; but the next day it was cured. His was a small sore, and had been attended to for months by one of the best physicians, without any benefit.

ADDRESS OF
WM. BALLARD PRESTON,
BEFORE THE
VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(CONCLUDED.)

It may, I think, be safely affirmed that the very superiority itself in climate and production that rendered the slave labor of the South so highly remunerative, is the fruitful source of many of the evils under which we labor in Virginia. That the large annual profits produced, and the too exclusive devotion of our labor to the staples of tobacco and cotton, constituted the principal causes of the exhaustion of our soil, and the emigration of our people. The experience of our section assures us, that the labor of a man on fresh soil, under favorable circumstances, when devoted to the cultivation of tobacco, cotton, or sugar, will at the usual market prices, produce a larger annual return in money than when directed under like circumstances, to the production of the cereals or any general objects of agricultural pursuit. The prospects, therefore, held out of immediate wealth, directed the exertions of our agriculturists to those products, to the exclusion of others. The wheat, the corn, the grass, the herds were all neglected for the rich flood that was annually poured into their lap. No time could be spared to erect valuable houses or barns—no ditching to add to the permanent value of the land—no rotation of crops—no time or labor expended in manuring or improving the soil. Rich lands were in abundance everywhere around them, and they leave to future generations, the task of improving and restoring the soils they exhaust. The product of the acre this year in cultivation enables them to buy as good an one for the next, and leave an amount of income sufficient for present wants. What need of care? since the plant they cultivate, and the labor they command, enable them to purchase all they desire.

The farm is not worked on the principle that ought to regulate agricultural pursuits—or that which in the end secures the highest agricultural rewards and profits; but on that usual in working a mine or furnace or a salt well—where the labor is regarded as of too much value—the present reward too captivating and alluring to permit any other object, however necessary and proper, to be attended to, or cared for. This is unquestionably the tendency of things, where a single staple product affords profits above and beyond the usual profits on labor in other pursuits, and in the general agricultural products of a country.

Under these influences, the tobacco cultivation has contributed most to produce the exhaustion of soil which characterises the large portions of our State. The injury thus affected is not justly attributable to the plant itself, or the slave labor with which it has been cultivated. It is attributable to the errors I have just adverted to—to the manner in which the cultivation has been conducted, to excessive, negligent, and long continued cultivation of the same crops—to want of rest and proper rotation—all having their source in the large annual profits derived from the cultivation of tobacco, on fresh soils, and the consequences it produces on the habits of our planters and agriculturists.

But the errors of the past are not irremedial.—The injury they produced are not so permanent, or extensive, that industry, economy, and a proper course of agriculture cannot remedy them—not so great as to deter or discourage us in the effort.

Observation and experience have shown us the errors of the system formerly pursued—the error of relying on a single product for our profits—of pursuing that system that regards present profits as more advantageous than ultimate wealth—that experience that teaches us that annual profits from our land, however large, cannot compensate for its exhaustion and impoverishment—that true economy is promoted and ultimate wealth more certainly attained by devoting more time, labor and money in improving our soil, our houses, quarters, stock, and to the health, habits, and wants of our slaves—that the reduction of our income thus produced, has more than its compensation in the augmentation of our permanent capital—that the safest and most profitable agricultural pursuits are those that yield their profits, so that the increase is not all received in the form of annual income in money; so liable to be misspent under the temptations that surround us—so often injudiciously re-invested, or left uninvested from inattention or negligence—that experience that assures us that amid the dazzling prospects of wealth and fortune which the staples of the South, the teeming products of the West, the seductive gold of the Pacific, holds up to our view,—there is no better, or in the end, more profitable investment of capital, than in agricultural pursuits in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

In the variety and diversity of our crops, security, and in a series of years, profit and wealth will most probably be attained. This is obviously the true system with the Virginia Agriculturist. With large demands upon him for substance and supplies, he is compelled to provide them from his own farm, and with his own labor, or rely on purchasing them from others.

Where a single crop, such as tobacco or wheat is relied on, this dependence is greater than can be borne from the casualties, losses, and uncertainties in agricultural pursuits. It becomes, when thus conducted, an adventure or speculation, dependent upon a frost, or storm, or drought, instead of a well insured and regular system, protected from accident, casualty and loss, by all the means in our power.

The soil and climate adapted to tobacco are those in which wheat, corn, oats, and in some portions of the State, grasses are produced in perfection and abundance. Where there is not an undue proportion of labor devoted to tobacco, it is not difficult so to apportion the crops, as to enable us to furnish regular labor throughout the year, at the period proper for the cultivation of each.—Where the quantity is so regulated as to permit the planter and farmer to pursue a system of improvement of his soils, with such variety of products as experience has shown advisable and proper; then the tobacco cultivation is of great importance to a large portion of the State.

It is not considered a great exhauster of the soil; it has a superiority in value over any produced on the continent; it is less subject to depreciation from foreign competition than any of our productions, and constitutes, in connexion with other crops with which it can be cultivated, an important and permanent advantage to our agriculture in Virginia.

Whatever contributes to retard emigration, to increase the profits on agricultural labor, to reduce the cost of transportation to market, to multiply the productions of the soil, must be regarded as important to our agricultural prosperity.

A large and fertile portion of the State has hitherto been so situated that its importance has been but imperfectly understood, and but slightly appreciated. With agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources, that only require the hand of industry and labor to add incalculably to the wealth, power and prosperity of the State, its progress has been slow, its population sparse, its pursuits pastoral, and its wealth inconsiderable.

The railroads and canals in progress in our State, however inadequate they may be to the wants of our people, or however objectionable the system may be upon which they are constructed, (and of these things I shall certainly not speak,) have already produced on the agriculture of our State, important and decisive results—results that contribute to the advancement and prosperity of every portion thereof. Take for example the only one that has passed the Alleghany, traversing a region larger than the State of Massachusetts,—in its natural resources unsurpassed by any of equal extent on the continent. Hitherto it has been without the benefit of a market. Along the lines of this improvement, lands for agricultural purposes have risen from $10 and $20 per acre, to $30 and $50, and in some instances to $80 and $100. The unenclosed and uncultivated lands, which recently were worth from two to four dollars per acre, are now selling for $6 and $10 per acre. Eastern Virginians are purchasing these lands, and settling their families and slaves upon them, instead of emigrating as formerly to the West, and transferring your numbers and your wealth beyond your borders and your jurisdiction.

All the mineral and agricultural products of the country are being transported along it. The income of the people has been increased. The prospect of wealth enlarged and rendered certain.—Their activity and energy stimulated and invigorated, and their labor employed in the cultivation of crops that hitherto had little value.

From their remoteness from market, and want of labor, their pursuits, except so far as was necessary for subsistence, were pastoral. The best lands, and the largest estates were surrendered to the ox, the horse, and the mule. The smaller tracts were purchased by graziers, whose capital enabled them to pursue the only occupation which gave pecuniary reward. Their former owners were thus induced to remove, and their places were supplied by flocks and herds,—the profits derived from such pursuits poorly compensating the State for the loss sustained in its power and wealth of men and numbers. The entire lands of the country remained at low prices, and the profits on all less than usually attend agricultural pursuits where markets present themselves.

A single year has produced a marked change in the condition and pursuits of its people.

The grazing lands are beginning to be surrendered to the plough, for the cultivation of wheat, tobacco, corn, vegetables, and the attention and labor of the country directed to agriculture. This change of pursuit, arresting as it has and will, the grazing on the level lands best suited to the plough, will transfer the grazing to the second rate lands of the country. They, although too steep for constant tillage, are rich, and adapted to the grasses. The tobacco crop when resorted to for a year or two, will remove the forest, and in the operation afford a profit, leaving the lands in the finest condition for the grasses. The herds and flocks take the mountains and hills. The valleys and plains are devoted to the labor of man in the diversified crops of tobacco, wheat, corn and vegetables.

But again, there are those mountains that thus far have only impeded man's progress, or arrested his career. He has approached them with the hand of industry and labor, and crowned them with verdure. Upon their brow and around their sides "bleat flocks innumerable." In his power and dominion he has only appropriated the things on the earth—his authority is to subdue it—he obeys the command—he drives into the mountain, and there is revealed to him the object and reward of the injunction that is upon him. There he finds in the gypsum, as you find in the marl-beds of the East, an element and an agent for the restoration of his soils, exhausted and impaired by the years of cultivation to which he had subjected them. No scrapings of cities, no Northern manufacture,made up and shipped round with the bill of costs, freight, insurance, commission, exchange,—"all accurately," "professionally prepared," "on reasonable terms," "and the shortest notice," for the "Southern trade." No, gentlemen, but prepared in purity and abundance, from the beginning of time, for the noblest and most enduring of all arts—the art of agriculture. Philosophers and chemists may be able to understand, or account for the manner of its action. The purposes for which it was designed are apparent in the living verdure in which it clothes every spear of grass, or of corn, or of wheat, or tobacco, on which it is deposited.

We anticipate important advantages from the formation of agricultural societies in Virginia.—We congratulate each other on the success that has marked their progress, and we confidently rely on their influence and power. They are important and valuable agents for the attainment of our objects. Their influence will be in proportion to their extent and general diffusion.

I trust they may enlist in their services every energy of our State.

On what do we rely for the fulfilment of our hopes and expectations? Can we reasonably expect to find in our associations those, who from distance, and want of cheap and rapid modes of transit, cannot reach your assemblies? Will they come to increase their knowledge, to stimulate each other—to exhibit their specimens of tobacco, and wheat, and corn—their implements of husbandry—their mechanical skill and invention—their live stock—at the cost of time, trouble, and money, whose interest will not be promoted by what they see, and hear, and learn. It is in vain to hope for it. To improve your agriculture means to increase your wealth. Your society would be limited in its numbers, in its influence, in the benefits it confers, unless the means are afforded of rapid and easy transit of your members, and their contributions to the Capital of the State.

These roads and canals that are penetrating the States in every direction, are powerful, and commanding agents in the improvement of our agriculture in Virginia. They are the agents that have rendered our organizations so successful. They have "opened the ponderous" gates of the Blue Ridge and Alleghany to close no more. They are

weaving us together in a strong and durable fabric of interest, of power and material wealth; nay more, they are strengthening the chords of confidence, of respect, of affection—those bands stronger than iron, those moral elements that bind the world together.

Look for a moment at the proofs that are before us. See that noble Ox with his glossy coat reflecting the sunbeam like a mirror. See his small limbs, his fully developed body, his deep chest, his full ribs, his delicate neck, his clear bright eye, chewing his cud in tranquility and repose, amid the din and bustle that surrounds him—in all the perfection of his nature, ready for the uses for which he was designed, alas! unconscious of the sad fate that awaits him on to morrow. He has been, with a day or two of alarm and watchfulness, transported perhaps from the Shenandoah, or from the luxuriant pastures on the banks of the tributaries of the Ohio. He has been borne across the mountains through the extent of the State, and now reposes on the banks of the "James," almost in sight of the ocean; without fatigue, without injury, without loss.

But for these improvements he would not have been here. He would be struggling amid storms and rains, and snows, for some thirty or fifty days to reach a market at Baltimore or Philadelphia—exhausted impaired, reduced in value, in quality, in beauty—the profits of his rearing greatly diminished to his owner, and his value greatly impaired to the purchaser.

But further, when we look upon this immense assembly—when we reflect on the influence that "association and combined effort" have exerted on mankind—on the good they have effected when rightly—on the evil when wrongly directed,—when we remember that our association had its origin but recently, that to-day it numbers in its ranks thousands of our people—that it commands and unites the science, the skill, the practical knowledge, the industry, wealth, zeal of the low lands and high lands, the town and country, of all parties and all creeds, of all sections and all classes in harmonious and concerted council and action, to improve and consolidate the wealth, happiness and grandeur of Virginia,—who is there that does not acknowledge, that the agencies that produce all this good—that have effected all these important changes in our circumstances and condition, are the great agricultural improvers of the age.

These are some of the reasons on which I rely when I affirm that the influences that have hitherto retarded the increase of our population, and impaired our agriculture, were temporary in their character and are passing away—that in the future our advance in wealth, prosperity, and power, will be regular, steady, and progressive.

The improvement of a farm, or any general improvement in the agriculture of a country is the result of long, patient, persevering attention and labor. It cannot be accomplished in one year or in two, or to any great extent in a single generation. Hence one of the most fatal of the consequences resulting from emigration and the unsettled state of opinion that attends it. During the period of their prevalence in Virginia, the real estate was of little value. Many desired to sell; no one desired to purchase, and all were considering the probable advantages that would attend a change of residence. No improvement of the soil, for it was uncertain whether the owners would remain to reap the rewards. No draining; for that involved present expenditure with prospect of future benefit. No rotation of crops, for none had fixed purposes or plans for the future. No improvement in dwellings, quarters, or stables, for they might all be shortly abandoned—nothing permanent, nothing durable,—nothing that did not promise immediate returns was undertaken. The estate itself became a marketable commodity, to be sold, or traded, or parted with as an ordinary article of personal property.

Consider for a moment the condition of agriculture under these circumstances. What think you of putting your farm under a four or five year's rotation, when you might abandon it that fall?—building good houses to make other men comfortable?—erecting quarters for other people's slaves?—analyzing your soils, and ascertaining upon the most approved philosophical principles their constituent elements and properties, to enable you to disclose their merit to some speculator or trader in lands, that by accident might be thrown in your way as a purchaser—buying good ploughs, harrows, and implements of husbandry, that when you 'traded' your land you might "throw them into the bargain."

Gentlemen, agricultural improvement only begins, when real estate is regarded as a permanent, fixed, and unchangeable investment. He only is prepared to aid in its advancement, who regards his *farm* as his permanent home—the spot he has selected for the labor of his life, where the ardor of his youth, the energy of his manhood, and the wisdom of his maturer years are to find their attractions, their rewards and their honors,—elevated and strengthened by the resolution to transmit it to posterity, as the true record of what he was in his day and in his generation. "The good men do, are oft interred with their bones." In agriculture, the good we do lives after us. The fields we enrich—the land we drain—the spacious barns we erect—the comfortable dwelling we build—the oaks we plant, or preserve around it—the green grass we make grow—the gardens we enclose and adorn—all live after us, and in benefits and blessings perpetuate our name.

He who does this, has inscribed his name on "mother earth," and the revolving seasons—the chill winter, the bright summer, the fruitful autumn—all come in their order to revive and renew the memory of that man who has left this record behind him,—"Agriculture has her triumphs no less than war, and these are of them."

"Nothing characterizes more strongly our American industry, or contributes in a greater degree to give it superiority over that of the old world, than the inventive genius that displays itself in the construction and use of those labor-saving machines and implements with which it has supplied itself."

In no pursuit are their benefits more apparent than in the art of agriculture—in the additions they have made to power—the economy they produce in time, and the effectiveness they produce in human labor. "No where can capital be so beneficially employed, as in aiding and strengthening the productive power of nature."

What has produced more immediate and obvious benefits to agriculture, than the improved plow, the threshing machine, the wheat reaper? In Virginia we have not availed ourselves of improved agricultural implements to the extent of the bles-

sings they confer. 'Tis not for us to permit these great practical agents of productiveness to remain unenjoyed and unappropriated, and in the competition which surrounds us, have them all actively and injuriously employed against us. They are the achievements of skill and science, and we appreciate the benefits they confer—they are the stimulants and aids of production, and we must avail ourselves of them—they are practical blessings, to be laid hold of and secured—not to be talked of, approved and neglected.

We want in Virginia improvement in the mechanical arts. We want implements of husbandry in all the variety, extent and perfection, in which modern science and art has prepared and fashioned them.

Why go abroad for them? Why go to N. York or Massachusetts for those things we can manufacture at home. Why go to Pennsylvania for the steam car, the plough, the axe, or any implement of husbandry? The iron, the coal, all the minerals necessary for their fabrication, are found in abundance and excellence among us.

Shall they continue to come to us, burdened with charges that diminish the profits on our labor, that augment the wealth of those whose power already controls your market, directs your commerce, and regulates your exchanges. Are we to be told, as heretofore, that our skill is insufficient, our labor unadapted to such pursuits? Shall we acknowledge this inferiority—this weakness in our system—without a trial. Are we willing to perpetuate our dependence, and pay our annual tribute, without an effort for relief?

Regard this mechanical and manufacturing system, as conducted by the united labor of both classes of our citizens—the white man occupying the superior posts of intelligence, reward, and control; the slave the less important and inferior ones.—In the work shops and factories of Europe and America, the intelligence and skill necessary to direct and regulate the entire operation, are procured from different classes of their people, and paid for at higher rates of remuneration than those paid to the manual and routine laborers. In agriculture, where labor is susceptible of but limited division, we have found the slave valuable, efficient, skilful. In mechanical and manufacturing arts, labor is susceptible of almost infinite division, and this it is, that renders it so effective in production, in every pursuit to which it can be applied.

Its operation and effect is to simplify, to make easy of comprehension by requiring one thing only to be understood, and one thing to be performed by the operator. It makes him able to perform that well, from constant habit and practice directed to that alone. He does it better, and cheaper, and faster, because it ceases to require thought, and becomes a mere habit performed mechanically, and without reflection.

Our resources, our capital, our labor are abundant and adequate to supply our wants. Diversify your occupation as you diversify your crops for security and profit. Bring the agriculturist, the mechanic, the manufacturer, side by side, and increase the profits on the labor of all. Shall we be told that the habits and opinions of our people are opposed to it? that the experience of the past finds it better and cheaper to purchase them from the North?

Gentlemen, the painful experience of the present is beginning to tell a tale not yet fully revealed. It begins to tell of obligations violated, of anarchy and confusion. It is teaching the lesson of self-dependence and self-reliance. It is teaching the "South to look to the South."

Let us then resort to our own mines, our rivers, our workshops and factories, and our own people. Let us stand on the banks of the "James," of the "Appomattox," the "Shenandoah," the "Roanoke," the "Ohio," and make them at our command and bidding, do the labor of ten thousand hands.

When you do these things, then indeed will you have secured permanent prosperity and repose—then, and not until then, will you have established a commerce in your own harbor—then you will have at your command, the treasures of the land and the treasures of the sea.

North Carolina—Mr. Rayner's Address.

We copy the following extract from the address of Hon. Kenneth Rayner, before the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina. The resources and general characteristics of the Old North State have been but little known or understood, even by her own people, and we rejoice to know, that an awakening spirit is abroad, that will, with perseverance for a little while, redeem her from the taunts which have been, from time immemorial, cast upon her, as the Rip Van Winkle State of the confederacy. We flatter ourselves that we have had some small share in arousing this spirit, and we hope still further to be co-workers in the good work which is yet to be accomplished.

After showing the glorious position of our country, the blessings and advantages which it possesses, and the probable effect she is to have, in the hands of Providence, as the agent for uniting the world, the orator proceeds:

"To come nearer home, as North Carolinians, we have no cause to feel ashamed, but rather to feel proud of the position we occupy in the great drama now being enacted on the theatre of christianized civilization. So far as the past is concerned, in patriotic sacrifice, in devotion to our free institutions, in conservative regard for law and order, in veneration for the Union of the States, and in the cultivation of the private virtues that adorn and dignify human nature—all is secure.—Our past history may not have been so much emblazoned by the imposing and the grand, but in everything that implies a heroic devotion to the useful, the true and the good, there is no community on earth that can more safely defy the impression of history's pen. In all the resources of industrial enterprise, whether agricultural, mechanical or commercial, I hazard nothing in saying, that there is no territory of similar extent in this broad Union, possessing superior advantages. Situated midway between the chilling frosts of the North, and the scorching heat of the South, we are in a great measure free from the disadvantages of either;—whilst our temperate climate enables us to avail ourselves of what is most profitable in both. For the great staple of Indian corn, every portion of our State is peculiarly adapted. For the staple of tobacco there is a tier of counties on our northern borders, which grow tobacco as profitably, and of as fine quality, as any portion of the United States. Our midland and southern counties produce cotton abundantly, and as a remunerative crop; 1,500 lbs. per acre is a common yield, not only in Edgecombe

but in Hertford. Wheat has long been successfully grown in almost every portion of the State—and the improvements now going on in the renovation of our lands, promise to soon make our State one of the finest wheat growing regions of the Union. Rice is a great staple in some of our South-eastern counties; and there are thousands of acres of our Eastern swamps, now awaiting the hand of industry to convert them from stagnant wastes, into waving rice fields. Rye, and oats, and peas and beans, find in North Carolina a soil and climate particularly adapted to their growth. There is not a finer country in the same latitude for the production of hay, and consequently for the rearing of fine stock, than the vast Piedmont region, extending from Raleigh west to the Blue Ridge. The census returns show that flax is produced in North Carolina, to an extent I had not supposed—whilst our fertile mountain slopes, under a temperate sky, offer to the sheep raiser and wool producer advantages, no where exceeded in the world.—The pea-nut crop, trivial as it may appear to some, is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, showing that the barren wastes of sand in our south-eastern counties, contain vast resources of wealth, awaiting only the hand of labor for their development.—The resources of our forests are almost incalculable, and they are peculiar to North Carolina. The naval stores, and ship timber, and sawed lumber of our pine forests, and the shingles of our cypress and juniper swamps, give employment to tens of thousands of laborers—and their fertile soil is only awaiting the hand of the farmer, to be converted into luxuriant fields as soon as the huge forest growth is removed. Our mineral resources far exceed those of any other State of the Union, except California. Our gold mines are not worked by roving adventurers in search of alluvial dust—but by invested capital paying good wages to the laborer, and realizing good dividends to the capitalist.

Our coal mines have passed through the ordeal of scientific scrutiny—their wealth is incalculable, and they only await the completion of those improvements necessary for their transit to market, to pour their rich treasures into the great storehouse of North Carolina wealth. Our copper mines equal in riches those of Wisconsin, and it is no uncommon sight in the streets of Raleigh to see the miners of Cornwall wending their way to their caverns. The bowels of our mountains teem with the finest iron ore in the world—endless in quantity, tough and malleable as that of Sweden in quality. Our manufacturing facilities are not exceeded by those of any country on earth. All our rivers and their tributaries have the finest water power that ever tumbled over cascade, or leapt down mountain side—and that too in regions blessed with health and fine air—with the richest ore at hand, and a fertile soil contiguous, to supply the wants, and furnish the means of subsistence to a manufacturing population.

An examination of the last census statistics, in reference to agricultural products, will exhibit results, astonishing to our own people in regard to our resources, and productive industry. I have taken the trouble to prepare a comparative table* of the Agricultural products of North Carolina, and those of Virginia and South Carolina, the two sister States contiguous, on our Northern and Southern border, whose witlings and upstarts have been in the habit of jeering us with our poverty and ignorance ever since the revolution. I find the aggregate population of the three States to be as follows:

Virginia,	1,421,661
North Carolina,	869,039
South Carolina,	668,507

thus showing that the population of Virginia is nearly double, and that of South Carolina about three-fourths that of North Carolina. In the great staple of cotton, 'tis true South Carolina far exceeds us, her production being 300,000 bales, but not as much as we do Virginia—our product being 73,000 bales, and Virginia 3,000. In tobacco, Virginia greatly exceeds us, her product being 56,-000,000 pounds, but not as far as we exceed South Carolina—our product being 11,000,000, and South Carolina 74,000 pounds. In wheat again Virginia is ahead of us, her product being 11,000,000 bushels—but we are far in advance of South Carolina in proportion to population, our product being 2,-000,000, and South Carolina 1,000,000 bushels.—In rice South Carolina excels us greatly—she producing 159,000,000 pounds, and North Carolina producing 5,000,000 pounds. Virginia produces scarcely any. In butter, and hay, and oats, Virginia exceeds us but little, whilst we far surpass South Carolina. In Indian corn, peas and beans, we greatly excel Virginia, and immeasurably surpass South Carolina. But taking all these agricultural products together in all these States, and we find that in proportion to population, we are nearly equal to Virginia, we are far ahead of South Carolina. And taking the aggregate products of the three, our comparative portion is in advance of either of them. This is no mere gasconade—figures prove it to be true.

And then let it be recollected, that in taking the census, no account was taken of our naval stores, our lumber and ship timber, our staves and shingles, and mines and fisheries, all of which constitute a portion of the production, wealth and resource of the State, and which peculiarly belong to North Carolina. Add these, and the annual product of the industrial wealth of North Carolina far exceeds that of either Virginia or South Carolina; with all the tobacco and wheat, the great staples of the former, and the cotton and rice, the great staples of the latter.

But I have not done yet. The same census returns show, that while the annual value of the home made manufactures in North Carolina amount to 2,086,522—those of Virginia are $2,156,312, and those of South Carolina $902,525—showing that North Carolina in proportion to population, is far ahead of either. The census tables exhibit an equally flattering picture in regard to our provision for the intellectual and moral culture of our people. Whilst in North Carolina we have 1,795 churches, with church accommodations for 572,-924 people; in Virginia with nearly twice our popu-

	Virginia.	*N. Carolina.*	*S. Carol.*
*Aggregate population,	1,421,661	869,039	668,507
Cotton,	3,947 bales.	73,845	300,901
Tobacco,	56,863,327 lbs.	11,984,786	74,295
Flax,	1,000,450 lbs.	593,796	333
Wool,	2,980,765 lbs.	970,738	487,233
Rice,	17,154 lbs.	5,465,988	159,930,610
Butter,	11,089,359 lbs.	4,146,290	2,981,953
Hay,	369,098 tons	145,652	20,920
Wheat,	11,212,616 bus.	2,130,102	1,066,275
Oats,	10,179,144 do.	4,052,078	2,322,157
Indian Corn,	33,254,319 do.	27,941,051	16,271,455
Peas and Beans,	521,579 do.	1,584,292	1,026,904
Home-made manuf.	$2,156,312	2,086,522	902,525
Number of Churches,	2,383	1,795	1,182
Ch. accommodations,	856,435	572,924	460,459
Children at School,	109,775	100,108	40,373

lation, they have but 2,383 churches with accommodations for but 859,435, and in South Carolina, 1,182 churches and accommodations for 460,450. Then in regard to education ; in North Carolina there are 100,008 children at school, in Virginia there are 109,775, and in South Carolina 40,373. It thus appears that in respect to the provisions for both intellectual and religious instruction, North Carolina is far ahead of each of these States.

And yet notwithstanding all this, look at the report from the Treasury department "on Commerce and Navigation," for 1850, the very year the census was taken, and we find that in the exports to foreign countries, Virginia is set down at,

Virginia,	$3,087,444
North Carolina,	426,748
South Carolina,	15,346,578

This is the only criterion by which those unacquainted with the resources, judge of the comparative wealth of the three States. But let it be recollected that all the North Carolina tobacco exported, seeks an outlet through Richmond, Petersburg, and Lynchburg, and thus passes as Virginia produce. The same is the case with a larger portion of our flour, wheat and Indian corn. Our 73,000 bales of cotton, (and at this time it is much more than double that amount) seeks a market through Petersburg and Norfolk on the North, and Cheraw, Camden, and Columbia on the South, and thus goes to swell the amount of South Carolina exports. Besides, a large portion of the cotton exported from South Carolina is raised in Georgia. The report on Commerce and Navigation relates only to foreign exports, and has no reference to our coastwise trade. This beggarly account of the foreign exports of North Carolina is to be accounted for from the fact that owing to our peculiar geographical position, and the want of good harbors on our coast, our products find an outlet through the ports of other States or are shipped coastwise in small craft, that can pass over our shallow bars. As a proof of this the same document exhibits the comparative tonnage of the three States as follows :

Virginia,	68,593 Tons.
North Carolina,	43,780 "
South Carolina,	35,187 "

showing that in proportion to population, North Carolina exceeds Virginia greatly, and is nearly equal to South Carolina.

THE DYNANOMETER.—In the report of the Committee of the Frederick County Agricultural Society, we find the following with reference to the services of the dynanometer belonging to the Washington County Society:

"The Committee cannot refrain from expressing the high regard which they entertain for the honorable competition manifested by the competitors, owners and ploughmen—nor withhold the expression of their thanks for the services and utility of the valuable test and certainty of the dynanometer, which was so politely furnished by the Washington County Agricultural Society, of Maryland, which the Committee refer with much solicitude to the Committee of Discretionary Premiums for their generous action."

This instrument was manufactured by Eli Mobley, Esq. of Hagerstown, Md., and has been successfully used at our annual Fairs in testing the ploughing, as well as the strength of horses. Mr. M. received the first premium at the State Fair, for this instrument.

MR. HOLCOMB'S ADDRESS.

The address of Chauncy P. Holcomb, Esq. of Newcastle county, Delaware, delivered before the Montgomery County (Md.) Agricultural Society, contains many valuable suggestions, and is just what an address of this kind should be. Mr. Holcomb, after presenting a few practical matters in the routine of the farm, proceeds to discuss, first, the profitable character of agriculture as a business compared with other large and important branches, and shows that *permanent wealth* is found chiefly in those families which have always adhered to farming—that the landed interest is the great wealth of the country.

We have only space at present for the last topic of the discourse—the necessity for a high order of *education*,—which we here give at length:—

"For some reasons already assigned, and for very many others that might be assigned, the landed class is undoubtedly to constitute the first class in American society. They will be more homogenous, constituting a distinct type; they will be highly educated—the increasing wealth of the landed proprietor will justify this. An elevated moral tone, a gentle and high bred courtesy should distinguish them, and make them fit representatives of the best American society. Where, as in our cities, fashion is allowed to govern, and without much reference to the antecedents of the party admit, for most part, such as can boast a palatial residence, a splendid equipage, and can afford to give elegant entertainments—such a circle, however elevated the character and refinement of a portion of it may be, cannot be considered, as a whole, as a polished, high, superior order of society, or be allowed to pass as representing the first class of American society.

Professional life has hitherto been much sought in this country, and the learning and science it has embraced has very properly given its members a high social position. But the facilities to the admission to the professions will lower the standard; it has done so to some extent already, and the same cause has greatly diminished the emoluments of professional life, and the professions will be much less sought hereafter, and agricultural pursuits, by this class, will be much more frequently sought.

Let me not be understood as saying that it will be for the petty distinction of occupying the first places in fashionable society, that the landed interest will seek to highly educate their sons and daughters. This will follow; but more worthy objects, more enlarged and patriotic views will have reference to the wholesome action of the public mind—to the safe and prosperous existence of our institutions. The conservative tone of such a class will act most happily in keeping up the moral tone, rebuking corruption and licentiousness of public life, and in dispensing with the services of the ambitious demagogue, who is really only seeking to serve himself, and secure in his place, the services of honest men, who will faithfully serve their country.

But, to accomplish these results, one thing is necessary. It is necessary that, in every dwelling and farm house in the land, from one end of the country to the other, that the mother should *train !* ay, and that the father should *train! train! train! train!* This is the word if the goal is to be reached. We trained our horses, trained our dogs, trained our cattle. But a greater race is to come off; we enter our children—our sons and our daughters—for the great sweepstakes over the union course! Train

then, early; train late; train in the nursery; train in the school room; train in the drawing room, in the field, and train at the altar. Erect your college courses. The Farmer of Silver Spring—Francis P. Blair, Esq.—has exhorted the Congress of the nation, in one of the most argumentative, eloquent and able appeals ever made to that body in the form of a memorial,—exhorted them in the name of Washington, in the name of agriculture, in the name of the American people, to purchase the hallowed and consecrated ground of Mount Vernon, and dedicate it to the cause of the diffusion of agricultural knowledge. And yet Congress pauses.—Five millions of agriculturists appeal in vain for so small a boon. Represented through their societies, organized throughout almost every county of the Union, with State associations, and a national association, their annual gatherings constituting the great national galadays of the country, with an agricultural press always read by half a million of voters, paying the taxes of the country, constituting three-fourths of the population of the country, and yet Congress gives to agriculture no bureau, no department, no institution of learning; they know us but to tax us. In the moral world a just retribution is visited upon acts of omission, as well as upon the acts of commission. The agriculturists have but to combine to punish such slighting of their claims, such overslaughing of themselves and their interest, and insure from more faithful servants more faithful work. The day of reckoning may be at hand.

It must be said, however, in reference to the memorial presented by Mr. Blair and others, for the purchase of Mount Vernon and the establishment of an agricultural school and model farm in connection with the Smithsonian Institution, that Gen. Morton, of the Senate Committee on the subject, made a very able and satisfactory report, and it is to be hoped the measure will be promptly acted on at the approaching session of Congress.

And what a course of training this would afford to the youth of the country! The farmers of my own little State came forward recently to make up a balance of a fund of $50,000 for the establishment of an agricultural department in connection with Delaware College, Newark. The result is, that on the first day of this month, forty-three young gentlemen entered that institution, being twice the average number for the last several years, coming from Georgia, South Carolina, Maine, representing in all ten States; and to help us along, a Montgomery Farmer, a Washington city lawyer—my friend, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq.—came up and made us a most able and eloquent address.

I am changing work with that gentleman, and paying him off to-day, and if I have not performed my task as well, even he will admit that I "put in good time."

Maryland, also, moved thereto by one who is always first to move, and the most efficient to move in every good cause connected with agriculture, Chas. B. Calvert, Esq., is taking steps towards the establishment of an agricultural college.

Enter then your sons. Sound in their years the exhortation of the father of Daniel Webster to his son, as they were resting from their labors on a hay cock in the meadow—"Get learning, my son, get learning!" and the father was willing to make any sacrifice to this end.

"I remember," says Webster, "the very hill which we were ascending, through deep snows, in a New England sleigh, when my father first made known his purpose of sending me to college. I could not speak. How could he, I thought, with so large a family, and in such narrow circumstances, think of incurring so great an expense for me. A warm glow ran all over me, and I laid my head upon my father's shoulder and wept."

Our children will remember the sacrifices we make for them, and bless our memories for it; nay, they will, as they relate such sacrifices, let our voices be heard above our graves.

For the training of our sons, so far as their physical formation is concerned, how favorable are our country homes, and the sports, labors and exercise they induce! Nor is the scene less favorable to their moral culture, where, remote from temptation, they behold in everything that surrounds them the work of nature,

"And look through nature up to nature's God."

Their intellect, then, must be addressed through the schools and the colleges, while everywhere they must learn the precepts of our blessed religion, and seek to excel in the practice of every christian virtue. Train, then, you mothers! Train in the name of Washington! Begin with the anecdote of his childhood, when the father said to the child six years old, after first questioning all the servants, "George, did you cut the pear tree in the garden?" The reply was, "Father, I can't tell a lie; it was I that did it."

BALTIMORE MARKETS—*December* 29.

The last arrivals from Europe present no new feature in the flour and grain market—prices present but little variation. We quote Flour in our market, Howard st. $8.75; city mills $8.75, and steady. Wheat, fair to good reds at 195a200c. and fair to prime white 200a207c.—inferior parcels of white were sold at 175a180c. Corn, yellow and white, 88c., but 90 generally asked, and a prime lot was sold at 91c. Rye, last sales, Pa., 131a 135, Maryland, 110 a 114 c. Maryland Oats, 55c. and prime Penna. 57c. Rice 4¾a5½c. for good to prime. Cloverseed is brisk, at $7 for prime. Timothy $3.25a3.50. N. O. Sugar 5a5.75 for new crop. Whiskey 43c. in bbls., and 42c. in hhds. Wool, unwashed 61 a 17c., washed 22a26c., and fleece 25 to 30a40, and dull. Peas, black eye $2.25 per 2 bushel bag; Beans $1.75, and scarce. Guano, no change, supply ample of all kinds. Hay, baled, $20a21 per ton, loose $18a20. Straw, $14a15 for rye, and $10 a 11 for wheat. Spirits Turpentine, 48a50; Tar $3.50a3.62; Pitch, $2,50; com. Rosin, $1.87; No. 2, $2a2.12, and No. 1, $2.50a3. Plaster $3.25a3.50 per ton; ground $1.25a1.37 per bbl. The provison market is quiet, and not much coming in. Tobacco, receipts light, no crop tobacco in market. There is a difficulty between the butchers and drovers about a change in the day of holding market, which is interfering with business—the butchers desire to hold as heretofore on Monday, the drovers wish to change it to Thursday.

There were offered at the Scales to-day 625 Beeves —300 sold, 200 left over, none driven off. Prices $3,50 to $4,75 on the hoof, equal to $7,00 a $9,25 nett, and averaging $,4.12 Market brisk.

Hogs—The sales at the Scales to-day were at $6,25.

Sheep—The sales at the Scales to-day were from $2,25 to $4, according to quality.

MAYNARD'S PATENT SPIRAL CORN AND COB CRUSHER AND GRINDING MACHINE.

The desirable object of crushing corn and cobs at the same time, grinding them to a proper consistency for the most profitable consumption, is attained by this recent valuable improvement.—The crushing is done by the upper cylinder, after which process, the crushed cobs and corn pass into the lower cylinder, which is studded with a number of grooved cast-iron teeth, which completes the work, and reduces all to a fine chop. The arrangement of the teeth in the lower cylinder is spiral, and the arrangement of the works such that a power equal to two horses is sufficient to produce ten bushels of chop per hour. Price $50. Manufactured and for sale by R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co., Baltimore.

PRACTICAL HINTS ABOUT POULTRY.

Whether the large sized varieties of fowls which 'are all the rage' now amongst fancy breeders and dealers, are really preferable to the old fashioned barn-yard fowls, is a subject of which there are two opinions among those who have tried both. To say nothing of the enormous prices which they occasionally command, they weigh heavily in the market scales, or fill a large platter on the dinner table. But on the other hand, they are great gormandizers themselves, and are generally considered difficult to raise. Roosters should be changed as often as once in two years, if not annually; and pains should be taken, in replacing them, to procure strong, healthy and perfect birds; the hen will lay better, and hatch more chickens. Only a small number of hens should be kept in one house, or together. We have known repeated instances in which keepers of poultry have become disgusted at their failure to lay, and have determined to kill them off. They have commenced reducing the number, which was perhaps forty or fifty, and when they got down to half a dozen, were surprised to find every one of the hens laying, and the supplies of eggs for the family better than the whole number furnished. As to profit, we doubt whether, if all their food be bought, the eggs and chickens produced by any breed, and sold at the regular market prices, for the table, will pay the expense of keeping, but it by no means follows from this, that hens are not a source of profit on a farm. They eat much of what would otherwise be entirely lost and wasted; and a small patch of buckwheat, sown at a trifling cost, and left on the ground where they can stroll over it and feed at their pleasure, will keep them as fat as butter. The main point is, the great value of the manure of poultry. The hen-roost is the place where most farmers should go for their guano. If obtained there, it will invarably prove of quality. There need be no fear for those who get their guano from this source, that it will turn out to be spurious or inferior.

We doubt whether even intelligent farmers would estimate at more than one-hundredth part of its amount the quantity of excellent manure which can be made in this way in the course of a year. The hen-roost, duck-roost and turkey-roost should be supplied with several loads of peat, swamp muck or both, spread evenly over the surface of the floor, and on this there should be scattered a thin layer of sand or gravel. On rainy days, when the work can be done as well as not—and as often as practicable—this should be all shoveled over, and the manures thus mixed with the other ingredients. The compost soon becomes strong, when it can be removed, and fresh supply of suitable material thrown in. The house is kept sweet, clean and healthy for the fowls; and if any farmer will adopt this plan, and practice it faithfully for five years, and keep an accurate account of the crops raised directly from the compost made with the poultry manure, and from the manure made by feeding those crops out in their turn, he will be amazed at the amount of each which he will have realized, and at the permanent improvement of his farm.—*Londonderry Standard.*

PORK.—Large quantities of pork have been sold in town this week at from $5 to $6 per 100 pounds. Mr. James T. Earle, near this place, killed this week a pen of thirty-one hogs, which gave in nett weight, nine thousand four hundred eighty-eight and one-half lbs., thus averaging a fraction over three hundred and six pounds.—*Centreville (Md.) Times.*

☞ In writing us, please be particular to give your P. O. address correctly—the name of your Post Office, (not town) county, and State.

WINTER MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.—In wet weather it is of great advantage to be able to fodder under shelter. I have abandoned the practice of salting my hay, except when compelled, by stress of weather, to house it before it is thoroughly cured. My sheep are salted about once a week the year round, and instead of giving them tar, as recommended by some persons, I occasionally strew the yard with pine boughs, of which they are fond.

I regard the fall management of lambs one of the most important branches of sheep husbandry. Having paid for my experience on this point, as well as that of winter shelter, I can speak with confidence. They should be separated from their dams about the first of September, and with a few old sheep, that require nursing, turned to the best pasture. Care should be taken that they are not stinted till removed to winter quarters, when they should have a small allowance of grain or oil-meal in addition to a plentiful supply of good hay. As soon as the pasture begins to fail, the ration of grain should be supplied. By neglecting to provide suitable pasture for a lot of upwards of 100 very superior lambs one season, I lost the greater part of them the ensuing winter. My utmost efforts, after I discovered the error, were of no avail. I gave them a comfortable shed, plenty of litter, good hay, a regular allowance of meal, and free access to water; but they never recovered, and the greater part died before spring.

My bucks and ewes are put together about the first of December. The flocks which I keep at my home barn, under my own eye, and from which I raise bucks for the supply of my own, and many of my neighbors' flocks, is managed in this way. The ewes in lots of 20 to 35 are placed in separate pens, and a select buck is turned into each pen, where they are kept together 15 or 20 days. The ewes in each pen are marked with a letter in tar and lampblack, to indicate what buck they were served by. At shearing time, the best buck lambs are selected and receive a mark to denote their origin.

In my judgment, water is as essential to sheep as it is to any other animal. They will go through the winter on snow instead of water, and so would a man or a horse, if compelled by necessity to do so; but either would prefer to have it thawed before using it, rather than perform that office in his bowels.

When my sheep run in large flocks without shelter, they were occasionally affected with the scab, but since I have provided comfortable sheds for them they have been troubled with no serious disease. The climate is well suited to sheep.—E. KIRBY, *Jeff. Co., N. Y., in Morrell's Shepherd.*

(From the Virginia Sentinel.)

THE MODE OF USING GUANO.

A few days ago we received a letter from an agricultural friend of the Piedmont region, desiring to know the opinion of our learned and practical fellow-citizen, Professor Benjamin Hallowell, as to the propriety of using ashes in connection with guano. This he has very kindly done in the letter which we publish below:

ALEXANDRIA BOARDING SCHOOL, 9mo. 19th, 1854.

Esteemed Friend,—In reply to thy inquiry respecting the propriety of mixing ashes with guano previous to sowing, I may state, that it is entirely opposed to chemical principles, to mix live ashes, or quick-lime, with animal manure. Ammonia, the chief valuable characteristic ingredient of animal manures is usually found in these manures in combination with some organic acids, and these acids, owing to the generally stronger affinity, unite with potash and lime when they are present, and liberate the ammonia, thus rendering the manure of much less value.

But this is not the only injury. The liberated ammonia unites with the acids in the soil, as the humic, crenic and apocrenic acids, which are almost insoluble, and form compounds, readily dissolved and washed from the soil by the rains, greatly depriving it of those constituents upon which its fertility chiefly depends.

It is the deteriorating effects arising from the escape of the ammonia, and the soluble compounds it forms with the organic acids in the soil, that indicate the propriety of mixing plaster with guano to "fix" the ammonia previous to sowing it on the land. The first crop *may* be none the better thereby, and in some rare instances, *possibly* not quite so good; but the land will always be in a state more favorable to the growth of subsequent crops.

I will take this occasion to repeat, that I regard the discovery of guano, and its introduction into our country, *as a great blessing*, by increasing the fertility of our soils, and affording the means of improving many lands, otherwise in a state of hopeless sterility. But, we must not depend upon the use of this, as the settled policy of farming, to the neglect of our home manures. It is opposed to every principle of political economy, to send as far as half the circuit of our globe for guano, and neglect equally, or even more valuable manures, on our very premises, and in our neighboring cities. What an amount of money, now sent abroad for guano, might be retained in the country, and the farmers be quite as well supplied with fertilizing materials, were only a proper system adopted, which is entirely practicable of returning the waste animal and vegetable matter to the soil; and how great a benefactor will he be, who succeeds in adequately awakening public attention to the subject. I tried to do this in my address to the citizens of Loudoun, at Leesburg, two years ago; but my voice was not strong enough. Cannot the Sentinel speak louder, and make himself effectually heard!

Thy sincere friend,
BENJ. HALLOWELL.

PLOUGHING IN GUANO.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, in reply to an inquiry as to the best method of applying guano on clay land, says:

"I have tried it on clay land that had been in grass for five years. On one half the field I plowed it in to the depth of about seven inches, and on the other half harrowed it in, and planted it all to corn, and staked off an equal number of hills from each part. It all came up equally well, but by the early part of summer there was a marked difference in the two parts of the field, which continued throughout the season; and upon husking, that which had been plowed in (and staked off upon planting,) produced nine bushels, while that which had been harrowed in, produced but five bushels, showing the advantage of plowing it in, even in heavy clay soil. The soil was a slate, and the amount used about two hundred pounds to the acre."

☞The milk, last drawn from a cow, is ten to twelve times richer than the first.

WOOL GROWING IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the enclosed specimens, you may form some idea of the quality of my wool. The Sheep were selected from the flocks of R. R. Reed, Washington Co., Pa., and Dr. Chaplin, Wheeling, Va. They succeed well here, requiring no more than the common sheep, having tested them together. No animal will thrive exposed to the cold, drenching winter rains. Consequently shelters are provided, under which my sheep are protected from storms.

Wool costs less with us than where sheep require feed half the time; our climate affords pasture almost the whole year. For winter, we have clover, musquet grass, rye, oats, turnips, and cotton seed, dispensing with the necessity of hay or grain. Sheep here do not preserve that dark color peculiar to a northern climate; their wool becomes softer, with less gum, consequent, I presume, upon their enjoying succulent food all the year. I think this the region for fine wooled sheep. Their fleeces are not so heavy as the large Merinos, but their wool is so much finer, purer and freer from gum and dirt, (no small item in the weight of heavy fleeces,) that they are more desirable for us. Their mutton is tender and nice, they keep well together, and are as hardy as the ordinary sheep. They increase in size and weight of carcass and fleece in this climate—some of my ewes weigh eighty lbs.

I prefer in raising wool, as in raising cotton, less of a good article at a greater price. But I hope and aim to increase the quantity, without sacrificing the quality of the fleece.

I put my bucks with the ewes the 15th of August, and let them remain until the 1st of October, giving them daily a little corn to preserve their vigor during service, as a feeble buck is not apt to get strong lambs. My lambs come in February; when about ten days old they are numbered, marked and registered, so that I can tell what I am doing towards improvement. When four months old they are separated from the ewes and well cared for, it being impossible to have good sized sheep unless they are kept thriving when young. My young ewes are not suffered to breed until their second year. They will, if permitted, bring lambs when a year old, but it is bad policy, stunting their growth, and the offspring, from want of nourishment are generally puny.

I find my sheep improve the land and pastures. Every planter should keep enough sheep to make or buy clothing for his family, both black and white, which can be done without trespassing upon that consumer of time—cotton.

Yours, &c., D. S. SEXTON.

Vicksburg, Miss., 1854.

REMARKS.—The samples enclosed were very fine indeed, and show most excellent breeding. We have had occasion at other times to refer to Dr. Chaplin's flock as one among the best fine-wooled flocks in the Union.—*Wool Grower.*

"*The Country Gentleman*," and "*The Cultivator*."—The prospectus for a new volume of these excellent periodicals will be found on another page. The former is a weekly, ably conducted by L. Tucker, Esq., and worthy of extensive patronage; the latter has attained a character which places it among the best publications of the kind in this country.

A MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—It is supposed by many persons that our cattle shows are of modern origin. This however, is a mistake. We find in the Marlboro' Gazette the following, taken from the Maryland Gazette of Sept. 8th, 1747:

"Whereas, there is a fair appointed by act of Assembly, to be held in Baltimore-Town on the first Thursday, Friday and Saturday in October, yearly, the commissioners of the said town hereby give notice that whoever brings to the said fair on the first day thereof the best steer shall receive eight pounds current money for the same—also, a bounty of forty shillings over and above the said eight pounds. The said steer afterwards, on the same day, to be run for by any horse, mare or gelding, not exceeding five years old, three heats, a quarter of a mile each heat, not confined to carry any certain weight. The winning horse to be entitled to the said steer, or to eight pounds in money, at the option of the owner.

"On Friday, the second day of said fair, will be run for the sum of five pounds current money, by any horse, mare or gelding, the same distance, not confined to carry any certain weight. Also, a bounty of 40 shillings will be given to any person that produces the best piece of yard-wide country made linen, the piece to contain 20 yards.

"On Saturday, the third day, a hat and ribbon will be cudgeled for; a pair of pumps wrestled for; and a white shift to be run for by negro girls.

"All persons are exempted from any arrests during the said fair, and the day before and the day after except in cases of felony and breaches of the peace, according to the tenure of the above mentioned act."

WOOL GROWING IN TENNESSEE.—The last General Assembly of Tennessee presented a gold medal to Mark R. Cockrill, Esq. as a testimonial of esteem for his devotion through a long life devoted to the advancement and development of the agricultural resources of that State, especially in wool growing. In replying to the gentleman who presented the medal, Mr. C. says:

"At the World's Fair at London, in 1851, the premium for the golden fleece was awarded to Tennessee. Germany, Spain, Saxony, and Silicia were there; the competition was strong, honorable and fair. Nature gave me the advantage in climate, but the noble lords and wealthy princes of Europe did not know it, neither did my own countrymen know it until we met in the Crystal Palace of London, before a million of spectators.—Whilst their flocks were housed six months in the year, to shelter them from the snow of a high latitude, and were fed from the granaries and stock yards, mine were roaming over the green pastures of Tennessee, warmed by the genial influence of a southern sun—the fleece thus softened and rendered oily by the warmth and green food, producing a fine even fibre."

SCRATCHES.—A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer gives the following recipe for cure of the scratches:—Soak and wash clean with hot *strong* soap suds, then with a hot shovel bathe in an ointment made by simmering one-quarter pound of sulphur in a pint of raccoon's, goose, or pig's-foot oil, or some other soft grease. I have known many other and more costly remedies applied, but *none* of them with such *infallible success*.

AMERICAN FARMER

Baltimore, January 1, 1855.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

$1 per annum, in advance; 6 copies for $5; 13 copies for $10; 30 copies for $20.

ADVERTISEMENTS—For 1 square of 8 lines, for each insertion, $1; 1 square, per annum, $10; larger advertisements in proportion. Address,

SAMUEL SANDS, Publisher,
At the *State Agricultural Society's Rooms*, 128 Baltimore St.
Over the "American Office," 6th door from North St.

Maryland State Agricultural Society.

The regular quarterly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Society's Hall, in this city, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance of the officers of the Society is requested.

By order, SAMUEL SANDS, Sec'y.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

In our November number, we announced our desire to associate with us in our business, some gentleman having the requisite qualifications, to share with us in its labors and responsibilities—and we have now the pleasure to announce, that we have disposed of one-half of our interest in the *American Farmer* establishment to N. B. WORTHINGTON, Esq., of Anne Arundel Co., Md., who will, and after this date, enter upon the duties the An association so important to our own interest readers may be well assured, was not consu ted without being well weighed—and from our g acquaintance with Mr. Worthington, and th h appreciation which we have ever held of hi l ing qualities, as a man, we had no hesitation in accepting him as our future co-laborer in a cause which we know he has equally at heart with ourself. Mr. W. is well known to the planters and farmers of Maryland—has been engaged in the cultivation of his paternal estate, in Anne Arundel, all his life—is a gentleman of excellent taste and discrimination, passionately devoted to the profession and farming interests of his native State, and we flatter ourself that the talent which he will bring to the aid of this journal, will still further add to its character and usefulness.

With the blessing of health continued, and with the help of our colleague, we hope to enter on the important duties before us, for the coming year, with renewed energy, and we would appeal to our friends for a continuation of their aid in extending our subscription list—we are confident that there are but few of them but can add at least *one* to the number of our readers, and by so doing they will probably be rendering a service to their neighbors, and place us under additional obligations to themselves.

SAMUEL SANDS

The undersigned hoping that he might in some degree render the assistance sought by the Proprietor in the November issue of this Journal, responded to his call, and the result is an arrangement which from this date establishes a connexion between its very numerous readers and himself. He considers himself fortunate that in assuming a very important position, he is not called on to stand alone, nor to give his aid to weakness and decline. It will be his more agreeable duty to join in lifting the burdens which energy and efficiency have accumulated. The early fame of the *American Farmer* gained under the auspices of the lamented Skinner, has been so well maintained, and its field of usefulness so widely extended under its present worthy Proprietor, as greatly to diminish the solicitude of one who is to be but a co-worker with him. He is not unmindful however that his duties will be labor still, but it is labor to which his tastes and inclinations lead him. Could he hope that these, with an earnest will for the work, a hearty desire for the improvement of agriculture, the renovation of our worn and waste lands, and the elevation of this noble pursuit to its true position and dignity as a science, as well as an art, could compensate for deficiencies of which he is very conscious, he should expect to render to the readers of this Journal an acceptable service. Of this however he is confident, that with the generous community with whom he has to do, they are qualities which will command that charity which *covereth* a multitude of faults.

N. B. WORTHINGTON.

NOTICE.—The arrangement above announced, renders it necessary and proper for us to call upon every one in arrears to the "*Farmer*," to forward the amount of their indebtedness without delay. Predicated upon the change just made, we have recently given our books an overhauling, and have been surprised to find how large an amount is due us. To all who may be indebted for more than a year, we will send a special statement, and we appeal with all confidence to our friends, to liquidate the same with as little delay as possible—"the laborer is worthy of his hire," and we have labored long and faithfully in our vocation, and we hope that the kind feeling with which we have so often been greeted by our friends, will now be evinced in the most practical manner.

HUSSEY'S PATENT.—The Senate of the U. S. at its last session, passed a bill to renew the Patent of our fellow townsman, Obed Hussey, for his Reaping Machine. The bill is to come up before the House of Representatives at its present session, and we sincerely trust, that justice will be done to Mr. Hussey, by the granting of his petition. We have for many years watched with deep interest the progress and success of this machine,—we have seen the inventor struggling from year to year, barely supporting himself, from the want of capital to extend the manufacture of his Reaper, or rather to enable him during about eleven-twelfths of the year, to pay his way, depending upon his receipts for the twelfth month, to bring him out safely, and it has not been until within the last year or two that he has been able to do more than keep his head above water. We sincerely believe, that if any one can be considered a public benefactor, that man is Obed Hussey—he is entitled to rank along with the inventors of the Cotton Gin and the Steam Engine; for there is no doubt that it is to his inventive genius the world is indebted for the practical demonstration of the power of machinery to the cutting of grain—all others that have succeeded him, we believe, have borrowed the main idea from him, and some of them, and those who have coalesced with them for gain, have amassed immense fortunes, whilst the original inventor, after a devotion of twenty-one years to his object, is still, in his old days, far from being in affluent circumstances.

We would, with all earnestness, call upon every farmer, every where, who may chance to cast his eye upon this notice, to lend his influence to aid one of the "noblest works of God," an honest man, in obtaining simple justice, at the hands of the representatives of the people, that he may be enabled in his declining days, to realize some of the fruits of his ingenuity, his perseverance and toil. We make this appeal, without the knowledge of Mr. Hussey, simply because we deem the man and his invention worthy of all we can say in their behalf.

FARM IMPLEMENTS,

And the Principles of their construction and use; an elementary and familiar treatise on Mechanics, and on Natural Philosophy generally, as applied to the ordinary practices of Agriculture: 200 engraved illustrations. By *John J. Thomas.*

A work bearing the above title, has recently been published by Messrs. *Harper & Brothers*, N. York, and is for sale by Messrs. CUSHING & BAILY, *Balto.* It originally appeared in the Transactions of the N. York State Agricultural Society, for 1850, in the form of an Essay, where we read it with great pleasure, and, as we trust, with instruction. The present volume is prepared on the basis of the original Essay, carefully revised, greatly enlarged, and has more than double the number of illustrations.

It very learnedly treats of the benefits of mechanical knowledge, of the general principles of mechanics; of the momentum, or inertia of moving bodies; of compound motion, of centrifugal force; of attraction, gravitation, of measuring velocity; of falling bodies; of cohesion, strength of materials, capillary attraction, ascent of sap, of the advantages of machines, and the law of virtual velocities; of the power of the lever, of weighing machines, of stump machines; of the application of mechanical principles in the structure of the parts of machines and implements; of the construction and use of farm implements and machines of every kind; of hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, motion of air, force of wind, of wind-mills for farms, causes of wind, chimney currents, construction of chimneys, chimney caps and ventilation; of the condition of heat, and various other matters.

It is but doing simple justice to this excellent work, to say that it contains more science, more philosophy, connected with the business of agriculture, implements and tools, the principles which govern their construction, their application, and uses, than any other with which we are acquainted. It not only describes the implements and tools of husbandry, but lucidly demonstrates their uses, and shows in a clear, simple and comprehensive manner, the governing principles and powers of each scientifically, philosophically, and mechanically, avoiding as much as practicable, the use of technical terms.

In fine, it is just such a work as every farmer and planter should have, who wishes to comprehend the principles, uses, and powers of the implements and tools used in his profession. We look upon it as one of the best and most beautiful contributions to the cause of husbandry of the year, and therefore, commend it to our readers as not only worthy of being bought, but studied.

SPERRY AND COW PEAS.—A correspondent in Delaware asks where Sperry Seed and Cow Peas can be obtained, and the price. Any information upon the subject, can be communicated to us.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—Some interesting facts appear from the recently published Appendix to the Census Report, prepared by Prof. De Bow. It seems, from that portion of these statements which relates to the nativity of our population, that the foreign born number only about *one-eighth* of the natives,—much the largest proportion being in the Middle States. The largest number of immigrants to this country in any one year, was 439,437 in 1852,—though this statement is scarcely accurate, as more than a year is comprised in the returns.

The most valuable crop in the United States is that of Indian Corn, estimated in 1850, at two hundred and ninety-six Millions of Dollars,—and being nearly three times as valuable as Wheat, and more than three times as valuable as Cotton. Six times as many acres of land are devoted to Indian Corn as are given to Cotton, and three times as much as to Wheat. The value of Butter made annually in the United States exceeds fifty millions of dollars.

There are only 347,525 slaveholders in the United States, of whom only two own over one thousand negroes, only nine own over five hundred, only fifty-six own over three hundred, one hundred and eighty-seven own over two hundred, and fourteen hundred and seventy-nine own over one hundred. The greatest number of slaveholders own more than one and less than five; the number of this class is 105,683.

The statement of the occupations of the people shows that the Farmers outnumber by far any other profession. Their number is 2,363,950,—while the class which approaches nearest to them is that of Laborers, who numbe 909,786.t The Carpenters stand next, counirng 164,671, and then come Cordwainers, 130,473, &c.—*N. Y. Times.*

DRAINING TILE.—Some two years ago we endeavored to furnish the farmers of our State with tile for under-draining, but from various causes we were not successful in obtaining a continuous supply. We have from time to time endeavored to satisfy the demand which we then had for them, but without success, until recently, when Messrs. Rittenhouse & Crawford, of this city, were induced to go into the manufacture. Those therefore who were disappointed in obtaining them, can now be supplied at the shortest notice, and in any quantity—see their advertisement on another page. Owners of lands requiring draining, should not fail to avail of this opportunity. Every acre of wet land that is properly reclaimed, can be made far more valuable than any other section of lhe farm. On this subject we would specially refer to an admirable essay of Willoughby Newton, Esq. in a former number of the *Farmer.*

ATKINS' REAPER.—We call attention to the advertisement of this Reaper, the peculiar merits of which have before been brought to the attention of our readers—the *raker* being considered one of the most ingenious contrivances of the day. Wherever it has been exhibited, it has elicited much interest, and will no doubt in time be very generally adopted, if when it shall have been fully tested, it is satisfactorily proved in the harvest field to come up to the expectations of the inventor. The time is coming when all the reaping machines that can be made, will be brought into requisition.

How I use Guano.—A writer, G. W. M., in the *Boston Cultivator*, gives the following as his experience in the use of guano, which will be found interesting, and this way of communicating important facts—for important they are—to the farming public, should be imitated by others, who are willing to confer a little service upon their fellows for their comfort, instead of hoarding up everything for themselves. This farmer gives his experience thus:

I have made use of guano for many years, and in various ways. I put it in the hill for corn, but it did not fully answer my expectation, therefore I thought I would try a new mode. In the spring of the year 1853, I took 400 pounds of Peruvian Guano and spread it broadcast on a piece of river meadow land, that has been cropped every year, for probably more than fifty years, and plowed it in deep as I should yard manure, and the result was wonderful; it paid me at least 100 per cent. on the cost of the guano.—There was no other manure whatever put on the lot. I next took an old pasture lot as poor as poverty, and in the last of July, I spread on about 225 lbs. to the acre and plowed it under, and in the first part of September, I sowed my rye and harrowed it in, and the result was, 60 shocks of rye from 3¾ acres, which will probably yield as many bushels. For oats, I use about 250 lbs. to the acre, and for mowing-land about the same, sowed on after the grass has well started. For turnips, I use 3 lbs. to the square rod, harrowing it in; for buckwheat, from 80 to 100 lbs. per acre.

Accomac C. H., Va. Dec. 2, 1854.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir:—Last summer you may recollect you gave me a small paper of Oregon Peas, which I planted June 23d. Part I planted on land dressed with stable manure, and part on unmanured land, which, however, was of sufficient productive capacity to produce 4 to 5 barrels Indian corn—sandy loam.—The first pods I gathered Oct. 4th, and then others from time to time, till Nov. 13th. I found them very impatient of frost; those on the manured land were much more flourishing and productive, tho' some of its advocates maintain that it will grow on poor as well as on rich or manured land.

I cannot say how much the small quantity you gave me would have produced, had they all matured, for, just as the pods were forming, my sheep got among them, and made sad havoc. I have seen enough however, to satisfy me that they are great bearers, as I have seen at least one dozen pods on the same joint, with 12 to 14 peas in each. Mine grew in rather an upright and compact form, tho' others, grown by one of my neighbors, Hon. H. A. Wise, grew as a vine, running very extensively. That possibly might be owing to the inducements his had to run, being connected with a trellis, while mine were in the open ground. I shall allot a small quantity of ground to them next year, trying them in various ways—as a fertilizer—as stock food—as food for man—broadcast—in hills, &c.

Respectfully yours,

T. R. Joynes, Jr.

☞ The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs, and Cultivator Almanac for 1855, issued by Luther Tucker, of Albany, N. Y., price 25 cts., is a work that will be found of interest in every family.

VIRGINIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOC'Y.

In accordance with our promise, we will give some details of the proceedings of this Society, at its late annual exhibition. On the first evening of its session, the President, *Philip St. George Cocke*, Esq. presented his Annual Report—afterwards the Secretary read the report of the Executive Committee, of its proceedings for the past year, from which we make the following extracts. After remarking on the organization of the Board, and the appointment of a permanent Secretary, the Report alludes to the then unfavorable state of the finances, and proceeds to show the means by which the treasury was resuscitated, as follows:

"At the meeting of the Society last fall, an appeal was made to the members to endow it by means of individual contributions, and by guaranteeing their respective counties to raise such sums as might seem proper to them. The response to that appeal was creditable to the generosity and public spirit of Virginia; individuals for themselves and for their counties, and for their cities also, came forward and guaranteed a certain sum, amounting to upwards of thirty thousand dollars.

"In addition to this fund there was another of the same nature previously existing, which swelled the first named amount to —— dollars. This whole amount the Constitution requires to be permanently invested, the interest thereon only to be used by the executive committee.

"The money pledged, except a few cases of expressed reservation, became due on the first of May last. But very little was paid at that time, and a good deal still remains due and unpaid. This remark is not made in any spirit of censure against the gentlemen who gave the pledges, many of whom have been put to inconvenience by their liberality, but merely to state for other reasons the state of funds at the Society's disposal. Nor is it meant to convey the idea that any serious deficiency is expected to result from the tardiness of some gentlemen, and the defaults, if there shall be any, of others. So far from it, it is expected that the surplus contributions of several counties, particularly of some on the south side of James River, will nearly, if not quite, atone for all such delinquencies.

"The whole permanent fund has been invested in the Savings Bank of this city, where each deposit drew its amount of interest, and afterwards, as successive accumulations made it necessary to do so, in stock in the city of Richmond, according to an order of the executive committee, which required the treasurer to invest in stocks of the city of Richmond, or of the State of Virginia, preferring the kind for which the lowest premium was required by the then existing market rates, and having due reference to the time which such stock might have to run."

The Report then alludes to the additional amount due from annual members, of which at that time (prior to the late meeting,) there were 5,000 who pay each $2 the first year of their admission to the Society, and $1 for each year thereafter, as long as they remain members—and to the difficulty of collecting those dues during the year—but supposes that the amount collected, with that expected to be received at the coming show, will about pay the expenses of the exhibition, and the demands of the premium list. It then adds:

"Anxious to obtain means which should enable

them to enter upon the discharge of their duties on a becoming scale, the Executive Committee, as soon as the Legislature granted to the Society a charter which merely gave it the necessary vitality of a corporation, applied to that body for endowment of a hundred thousand dollars, to be invested in the stock of the State, and granted on terms and with limitations, which it was thought would ensure its success. But though a bill to this effect passed the Senate with one dissenting voice of those present, a degree of unanimity believed to have been attained by no other new measure, yet it never was reached on the calendar in the House of Delegates, but with every reasonable assurance of its passage if it had been taken up, it was lost through the unfortunate dissention as to other measures which are known to have arisen in that honorable body."

The Report then states that in March, Edmund Ruffin, Esq., was appointed Agricultural Commissioner for eight months, who gratuitously performed sundry valuable services, as per his report, which is published; and regrets that no provision had been made for publishing the Transactions of the Society.

"Arrangements (it says) for appointing an Agricultural Chemist to the Society, or for connecting the Society with some one or more of the Colleges of the State were not prosecuted to the completion for the same want of means, and it is questionable if any plan of that kind can be judiciously and scientifically carried out until the Legislature, by endowing the Society, or by its own direct action in the premises, shall provide for a thorough Geological survey and exploration of the State—a work demanded not less by all other interests, than by the one this body has undertaken to represent."

The report then alludes to the impetus which has been given to Agriculture by the Society—the number of clubs and societies that have been formed during the past year—and suggests some plans for a more cordial union between those clubs and the State Society, and for securing practical experiments, and the production of valuable essays.

"By this bond of union, simple, but strong, a network of Agricultural Societies in harmonious operation may overspread the State, and an incalculable amount of practical, experimental knowledge become diffused at an expense too small to be compared with the value of the investment.

"In their exhibitions, the Executive Committee have aimed to impart truths of great moment by means of an imposing spectacle. But they endeavor, at the same time, to set an example of the precepts they would promulgate. An analysis of their premium list will show that of the $8,638 which they offer in prizes, $3,480, or 40 per cent. of the whole are offered for experiments and essays and meritoriously written communications; $630 for crops; $2,320 for animals; $950 for implements; $138 for fruits, flowers and vegetables; $665 for useful subjects, and a few others which pertain to the useful and substantial arts and pursuits of agriculture.

"The proportion of premiums for useful subjects as here shown will, it is believed, be found to bear a larger ratio to those intended for display, than in any other premium list whatever.

"All the Railroads and public improvements of the State, which are tributary to Richmond, have come forward in the most liberal spirit and granting precisely such deductions on their charges as were asked at their hands by the Executive Committee, have contributed nearly, if not quite, as much to the success of this year's Fair as they did to the last, when their liberality contributed so essentially to our success.

"The Executive Committee cannot, in justice to the city of Richmond, omit to state that by her Council and her citizens individually, she has contributed to the Society in land and money the sum of $50,000, or even more than that by several thousand, if we take into view the enhanced value of the beautiful lot which she has placed at our disposal as long as we choose to enjoy it, and farther, to say that the skill and taste of one of her most useful citizens, (Mr. T. T. Giles) have adorned the grounds and fitted them for our use and reception as no other grounds in the Union are fitted up. It is to be hoped that this liberality to an institution whose benefits are but secondary to her, will not be without its influence on those whose direct interest it is to foster and promote it."

A tribute of respect is then paid by the Report to the memory of Gen. B. Peyton, late member of the Executive, who departed this life during the past year—a gentleman who had always evinced the deepest interest in the success of the agricultural interests of his State, and whose loss we, with his Colleagues, most deeply regretted—having been honored with his acquaintance some years before.

The Report then concludes with the following remarks, and all who have witnessed the progress of the work in which the Executive Committee have been engaged, cannot but admit the justice of that which says—"*the records of no similar institution in the world, exhibit an instance of success at once so speedy, complete and brilliant*"—and all honor is due to the President and his Colleagues for the part they have performed in accomplishing so glorious a work:

"The Executive Committee are fully conscious that for the want of adequate means they have been unable to carry out many important measures, which, in the ardor of their zeal, they had fondly hoped to accomplish. Yet, so far from being discouraged, they cannot, on reviewing the brief history of this Society, depress a feeling of gratification at the eminent success of their labors.

"It is believed that the records of no similar institution in the world, exhibit an instance of success at once so speedy, complete and brilliant. Less than three years ago, when all former efforts to establish a State Agricultural Society had signally failed, on a dark and gloomy winter's evening, a small band of determined patriots, numbering little more than one hundred, still hopeful and undismayed, assembled at the capital of their State, to make a last effort to rouse the dormant energies of Virginia, and to establish a Society that should be worthy of the intelligence of her farmers and the ancient renown of the noble Commonwealth. The meeting was continued from day to day, a constitution adopted, and the Society put in successful operation. Its members and resources rapidly increased. New zeal was infused into the agricultural community, and aided by the magnificent liberality of the city of Richmond, we were enabled before the close of the 2d year of its existence, to hold the first annual exhibition of the Society—an exhibition which, in taste and magnificence, has scarcely been equalled in any part of the world, and which not only gratified our State pride, and

interested our own people, but attracted the attention of the whole Union to the vast undeveloped resources of the Commonwealth, and called forth the admiration of enlightened strangers from all quarters, at the moral, physical, and intellectual sublimity of the spectacle. The farmers of the State, and the citizens of Richmond seemed to catch inspiration from the scene, and promptly contributed from their own means, a sum sufficient to place the Society on a permanent footing.

"Since that memorable meeting, the effects of which on the fortunes of the State none can estimate, much practical information has been diffused through the instrumentality of the Society; new zeal for improvement had been awakened; and, notwithstanding a partial failure of the crops of the State, through Providential visitations, the resources of our people are considerably increased; emigration has ceased, and immigration has commenced; the price of lands has rapidly advanced, our schools and colleges are crowded to overflowing; so that it may probably be said with truth that Virginia has now, in proportion to population, more youths in a course of thorough education, than any other State in the Union. Over these beneficent results, in part at least to be attributed to the success of our Society, we have just cause to rejoice. The close of another year finds us on the eve of a still grander exhibition. With our grounds greatly enlarged and improved, a most liberal premium list, zealous preparations for an extensive exhibition, and a vast throng of our enlightened farmers in attendance from every part of the Commonwealth, numbering thousands beyond those present on the former occasion, we have every reason to expect a most brilliant and attractive spectacle. With these cheering evidences of the past, how can we doubt our future success. Let the farmers of Virginia come up to the annual exhibitions with their votive offerings, forgetting all local and party distinctions, remembering that they have a common home and a common destiny, and harmoniously co-operating in our glorious cause, and the beneficent effects of our labors will descend to distant generations, and our latest posterity will have cause to bless the day that inaugurated the Virginia State Agricultural Society."

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

At the meeting of the Society on Thursday, the following proceedings were had:

In the morning the banner presentation took place at the Fair Grounds, before a large and highly intelligent audience. At a meeting of the Agricultural Society last year it was resolved to present a handsome banner to that county which would contribute the largest sum of money to the good cause, in proportion to the number of inhabitants. President Cocke, on taking the stand, made a neat and appropriate speech, and then presented the banner to the county of Powhatan as the successful competitor.

On one side of the banner is inscribed "Virginia State Agricultural Society—Knowledge is power." This inscription is upon a red ground, with a blue border and white fringe, having a golden scroll around it, representing corn in a variety of conditions, and stalks of wheat. On the reverse side is inscribed the words "No. 1 County. *Res dat qui cito dat* 1854."—on similar ground, and with the same scroll as on the first side.

Thursday night a meeting of the Society was held at the African church.

The list of the subscriptions to the Society during the last year was read, showing that the county of Amelia had subscribed $2,488,80, which was the largest county subscription—and the city of Richmond $11,000, which was the largest city subscription.

Col. Smith, Principal of the Virginia Military Institute, of Lexington, stated that he had in his possession, for the Society, $200, subscribed by the cadets of the Institute.

Mr. Edmund Ruffin, of Hanover, offered a resolution providing for the preparation of a banner for the Fair of 1855, to be awarded to the county which had subscribed the largest amount to the Society up to that time. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. F. Minor of Albemarle, offered a resolution appointing a committee to enquire into the propriety of connecting the Society with one of the State Colleges, where a Professorship of Agriculture would be established. The resolution was adopted, and a committee of thirteen appointed by the President.

The closing address of *B. Johnson Barbour*, Esq. is spoken of in high terms. We regretted our inability to hear it, and have not received a copy of it, if it has been furnished for publication.

FREDERICK COUNTY (Md.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the Annual meeting of the Frederick County Agricultural Society, held at the Frederick College, on Saturday, the 2d Dec., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :—

PRESIDENT—Outerbridge Horsey.

VICE PRESIDENTS—James L. Davis, for Buckeystown district; Valentine Adams, for the Frederick district; John S. Motter, Middletown district; Frederick A. Schley, Creagerstown district; Mich'l Hoke, Emmittsburg district; George Blessing, Catoctin district; Chas. Worthington, Urbanna district; Col. A. Kimmel, Liberty district; H. W. Dorsey, N. Market district; Sam'l Wolfe, Hauvers District; John Norris, Woodsborough district; Col. Henry Dunlop, Petersville district; Rob't Y. Stokes, Mt. Pleasant district; John W. Charlton, Jefferson district; John C. Lane, Jackson district; John Kinzer, Johnsville district; Wm. C. Landers, Mechanicstown district.

Corresponding Secretary—Chas. E. Trail.
Recording Do. —S. H. O'Neal.
Treasurer—Chas. Steiner.
Chief Marshal—Michael Keefer.

BOARD OF MANAGERS—Roderick Dorsey, J. M. Buckey, E. L. Delashmutt, Wm. T. Preston, Robert G. McPherson, S. G. Cockey, B. J. Shouffer, Wm. Richardson, John McPherson, Chas. Gross, H. Duvall, Lewis G. Kemp, James Finney, John Q. A. Kemp, D. B. Thomas, C. Staley, S. Ahalt.

The following persons are a Committee to represent the Frederick County Agricultural Society, to be held at Washington City, in ——— : O. Horsey, President; Col. A. Kimmell, Chairman; Mich'l Keefer, B. A. Cunningham, J. W. Charlton, Griffin Taylor, Valentine Adams, Sam'l L. Gouvernier, Gen. James M. Coale, Col. Edward Shriver, Rhoderick Dorsey, J. M. Buckey, Wm. Richardson, Col. H. Dunlop, Robert Y. Stokes, Doct. W. B. Tyler, Geo. M. Potts, Charles E. Trail, S. H. O'Neal, Doct. J. G. Gibson, M. B. Luckett.

Ticks, or in short, any kind of insects, may be destroyed by dropping on them a few drops of an infusion or tincture of lobelia seeds.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

JANUARY.

The labor to be done in the garden this month does not amount to a great deal; but however little, we shall proceed to direct attention to it.

CLAY BEDS.

If you have any stiff clayey beds in your garden, seize the occassion of any warm spells when the ground is not frozen, to dig them up; dig them a full spade deep; leave them in the rough to be acted upon by the frost.

HOT-BEDS.

If you have no hot-bed in your garden already, supply that deficiency at once, by having one made, the cost is trifling, while the advantages of having one or more are immense. Without a hot-bed no one can have early vegetables, and surely every gentleman of taste should make it a point of ambition to have the earliest vegetables in his neighborhood. Such ambition is a virtue, and the struggles for ascendancy to which they lead, are among the most glorious achievements of rural life, for they furnish to one's family supplies of vegetables, both of necessaries, and luxuries, in the earliest season, and add to the consolations, comforts and enjoyments of our wives and daughters, while they impart to the husband a degree of gladness and joy, which is above all price in the estimation of a good man.

MODES OF MAKING HOT-BEDS.

That all may know how to get up an inexpensive hot-bed, we will point out a cheap plan to such as may object to *glass frames* on the score of expense. To such we will remark that the glass may be very advantageously substituted by cotton cloth, which will be found on trial to be a very efficient conductor of light and heat.

For most families a hot-bed 12 feet long the width of the border will answer. The border should have a warm southern exposure. Such a frame can be made by any person who can nail planks together. The back of the frame should be twice the height of the front, say the back 9 feet high, the front 4 feet 6 inches high. A few inches space should be left behind the back for the insertion of horse-dung to raise the heat—a top or frame must be made to stretch the cotton cover over, to be attached by hinges for the convenience of being raised up to give air to the plants. The cotton when tacked on must be oiled. Yellow pine is the best plank to use for the purpose.

The hot-bed can either be made on the surface, or by sinking the frame a few inches.

The dung should be horse-dung, which should be turned over, shaken and well mixed with a dung fork as being put in on the bed; every now and again heat it down with the back of the fork, continue this process until the dung is about 4 feet in depth in the frame, when the dung must be left to settle down 6 or 7 inches, which it will do in 8 or 10 days. When the dung is put in, lower down the frame to raise the heat. When the heat is sufficiently raised, then put on 4 or 5 inches of dry mould or earth, rake it smooth and even, when your hot-bed will be fit to receive any seed that you may desire to sow on it. When the bed is first made, fill the space behind it with horse-dung.

TIME OF SOWING THE SEEDS.

Most plants are ready to set out in from 6 to 8 weeks from the time of sowing. Keeping this fact in mind you can very easily regulate the time of sowing your seeds, making the time when in your *locality*, plants may be safely set out, the governing point as to the time of sowing the seeds. As an average of time, it would, perhaps, be best to allow but 6 weeks for the growth of the plants.

MANAGEMENT OF THE HOT-BED.

On every good day in mild weather, the sash should be raised a few inches in mid-day, to admit air and graduate heat. Of nights, and in cold bad weather, in the day time, the hot-bed should be covered with matting or straw.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Prepared for the American Farmer by Jno. Feast, Florist, Lexington street.

This month brings to mind a return of the season when preparation for spring is to be made, such as the preparing of hotbeds for sashes, painting and glazing, making rods, stakes, labels and such things as are wanted through the summer season—all this can be done in the winter months, and be ready for the time to come. The lovers of Flora can always be kept employed—seldom can they say, I have done; but after all, none but those who are fond of it, can appreciate the pleasure it affords them, watching days, months and years, for some nursling or other to come to perfection, which had been hybridized by their own hand, with a view of bringing to light one of more perfection than its parent plant. Every new plant, fruit or vegetable, is produced in this way, if not left to nature, which by chance might be its equal, but the qualities of which are not known till in blossom, or fit for the table after the labor of many years.

Camellias will be coming finely in bloom now; keep them moderately watered, and syringe at times in fine days. A moderate heat is quite sufficient to keep them from losing their buds, which sometimes are occasioned by irregular temperature.

Heaths, Epacrises, Acacias, and many cape plants, will make a fine show now; do not let them suffer for water when in bloom; propagation of many varieties may be done now, to keep up a young stock; give the plants plenty of air every opportunity that offers, which hardens them, and makes them more easily managed, than when kept in a heat, which are only fit for store plants.

Geraniums should be kept rather dry at this time; pinch off the tops, so as to throw out side shoots, in this way they make bushy, strong specimens, and are handsome when in bloom.

Roses that are kept for flowering, should have a watering of guano occasionally, and fumigate whenever any signs of insects appear.

Many kinds of seeds may be put in for flowering early in spring; sow in pots or boxes, so as to transplant in small pots, which can be forwarded till the time for planting out in the borders.

Cold frames require protection, so as to exclude the frost; give air in fine days, and do not keep the plants too wet, which causes the damp.

☞PAGE'S SAW MILL.—The advertisement of Messrs. Geo. Page & Co., will speak for itself.—We fully coincide with the gentlemen who have tested its value in their commendation of it, and that a debt of gratitude is due by the farmers of our land to Mr. Page for his invaluable invention.

THIRD POMOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

The American Pomological Society has been holding its third session in Boston. The Society was formed in Washington four years ago, and held its second session in Philadelphia, in 1852. Its name denotes its general object, which is to foster the fruits of the earth, particularly those of the orchard and the garden. There were assembled delegates from twelve States of the Union, extending from Maine to Florida, and also one or two horticulturists from Old England. There were discussions upon the cultivation of the pear, and quite a number of pears upon our list were voted unfit for cultivation. A pear called the Lawrence pear, that originated a few years ago on Long Island, was highly recommended. The varieties of apples, peaches and plums also had their turn. The opening address was by Mr. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the Association, in which he spoke of the importance of our having varieties of fruit adapted to our soil and climate—on the arts of cultivation, the systems of pruning, and the preservation and ripening of fruit. A few of his words upon soils are below:

"The influence of soils is remarkable. But by those we do not mean the identical spot, the artificial bed in which the tree stands; for in time, the roots take a wide range in search of food. Some fruits are good in nearly all places; others only in their original locality. Some succeed best on light, loamy, or sandy soils; others in stiff, clayey. In the latter, many pears—for instance, Beurre Bosc and Napoleon, are astringent, while in the former they are entirely free from this quality. The Beurre Rance, in England and in some parts of France, is the best late pear. So it is, also, in some parts of Belgium, while with others, and with us, it is generally inferior.

"The flavor of fruit is much influenced not only by soil but also by climate and meterological agents. Thus, in a cold, wet and undrained soil, disease commences in the root; and as a natural consequence, the juices of the tree are imperfectly elaborated, and unable to supply the exigency of the fruit. Even injurious substances are taken up. A plum tree has been known to absorb oxide of iron, so as not only to color foliage, but also exude and form incrustations on the bark, and finally to kill the tree. As an instance of climatic agency, it is sufficient to report the fact that our of fifty varieties of American peaches grown in the gardens at Chiswick, England, only two were adapted to the climate."

In reference to Pears on Quince Stocks, or Dwarf Pear Trees, Mr. Barry, of New-York, the able editor of the Horticulturist, remarked as follows:

"He had seen it stated in several newspaper paragraphs, that the cultivation of the pear on quince stocks had proved to be a failure. He regretted to have such statements sent abroad. They are not correct. He considered it a great blessing to the country that pears could be cultivated on quince stems, because it enabled thousands upon thousands of our citizens to enjoy delicious varieties in fruit years earlier than they otherwise could. Perhaps the best way to check this erroneous impression would be for the Society to recommend a list of pears that succeed best on quince stocks. He had prepared a brief list of sorts and would submit it for the consideration of the meeting. All the pears enumerated are not of the best quality, but they have been successfully proved on the quince. Before giving the list he would say that the best quince stocks were the Fontenay and another variety. The common apple or orange quince of this country is not a suitable stock for budding. It may grow well for one or two years, but will ultimately fail.

Pears for cultivation on quince stocks:—Rostiezer, Beurre de Anjou, Beurre Diel, Duchess d'Angouleme, White Doyenne, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Fig d'Alencon, Urbaniste, Easter Beurre, Glout Morceau, Pound, Catillac, Vicar of Winkfield, Napoleon, Beurre d'Amalis, Beurre d'Aremberg, Soldat Labourer, Beurre Laugeleir, Long Green of Cox, Nouveau Poiteau; and St. Michael Archange. The list was adopted by the society."

There are doubtless many other varieties of equal value to cultivate on the quince stock. The Summer Frank Real is certainly productive and fine; so is the Duke of Bordeaux, Frederick of Wurtemburg, and particularly the Sieulle, &c.

GUANO FOR GARDENS AND COTTON.

Dr. Cloud, of the *American Cotton Planter*, says:

"We have some twelve years experience in the use of this fertilizer; we have thoroughly tested it on every variety of crop, and on all garden vegetables usually grown at the South, and that too with a success *ceteris parebus*, that has attended the use of no other fertilizer. We need not detain our readers in detailing our experience in the use of guano upon the grain crops of the South; but we will refer to gentlemen of greater experience than two years, such as Judge Robert Dougherty, and Dr. A. Clopton, of Macon county, Mr. J. Donavau, Col. C. C. Langden, and others, in the vicinity of Mobile, to the experiments of E. J. Capell on cotton, and those of Mr. McCord and others of South Carolina, on cotton, and the experience of Mr. Affleck in horticulture. That guano will sometimes disappoint us is most true—but what fertilizer has not—from misapplication, adulteration, and the vicissitudes of season.

Our experience with guano on cotton is this: On any land that possesses enough native fertility and vegetable matter to grow from 500 to 600 lbs. of seed cotton per acre, the application of 300 lbs. of guano ($10 expense and labor of application all told) will grow a crop of 1800 to 2000 lbs. of ginned cotton, at 8 cts. this year, $12. By the use of guano we have the additional amount of 1200 lbs. seed cotton, which gives 300 lbs. of ginned cotton, which at 8 cts. gives $24; from this take $10, the cost of the guano and its application, and you have $14, the profit of the operation, together with a very considerable and permanent improvement of the soil.

Many may ask, Why not give up your stock-yard compost and use guano altogether? We reply, that with compost we accomplish the same results. We find no difficulty in making and applying 2,500 bushels of compost to the hand, and in the operation, which is the over pay above using guano, we give that attention to our stock of all kinds, that supplies the plantation with food, clothing and teams.

While we are thus prepared to show that guano is fully equal to any fertilizer—as such alone—that we can use or yet know, yet we insist upon it, that neither planter nor farmer, in any section of the country, is justifiable in hauling guano to his fields over wasted and neglected compost. We are gratified to be able, from extensive experience, to say

to our friends, after they have given diligent attention and care to making, saving and applying their compost, if there still be a deficit, and a part of your crop cannot be manured without guano, procure and use it by all means.

But we still pile up authority showing that guano is a superior fertilizer. In the October number of this journal, in an excellent article of Prof. Toumey, we have the analysis of guano,(Peruvian,) and the analysis of stock compost, or dung. These tables, of the highest authority, show that in whatever element of fertility stock compost is valuable, guano is equally so.

For radishes, turnips, cabbages, onions, lettuce, and, indeed, every garden vegetable that is only valuable by being grown in the very richest soil, we have and do every year grow to greater perfection than we ever saw than without guano. And of our squashes and watermelons we have frequently boasted, even the present year."

PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT.

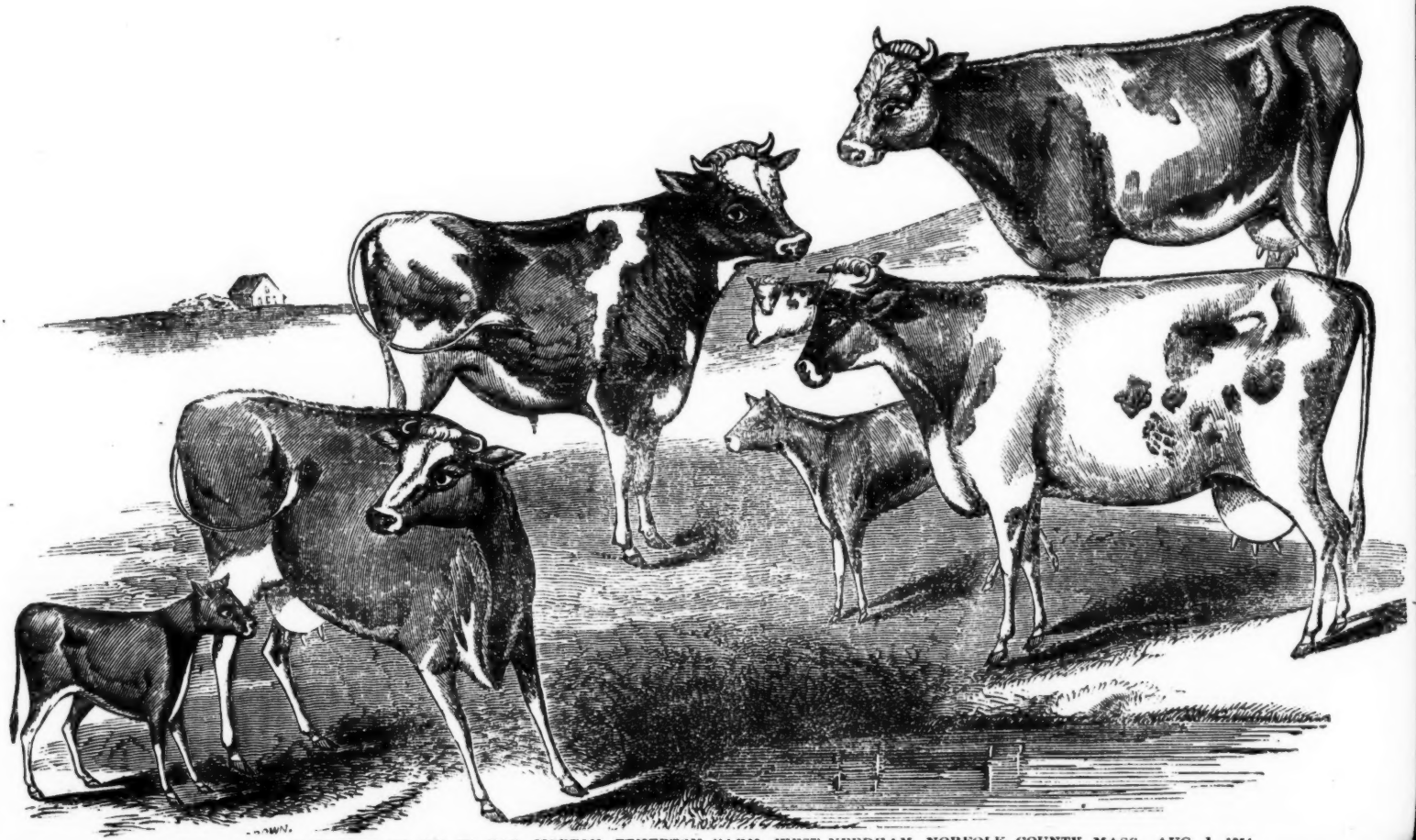
The *Agricultural Press*, of America, is becoming powerful and popular, and undoubtedly accomplishing a vast amount of good—directly benefitting the people and the country. Its weekly, semi-monthly, and monthly issues, are extensively circulated among the most enterprising and intelligent farmers in all cultivated portions of the Union.—Nearly every State and Territory has at least one paper primarily devoted to the Agricultural interest, while from N. York, Massachusetts and Ohio, emanate several agricultural and horticultural journals, which circulate generally—a number of them having what may be termed a national sphere and influence, their readers and correspondents extending from Maine to Minnesota, and from Canada to California.

The utility of judiciously conducted periodicals devoted to the promotion of rural interests, is no longer doubted; for the great mass of farmers who formerly ridiculed the idea of "book farming," so called, have either become convinced of their folly, or sleep with those whose practices were their chief guide, their fathers. Throughout the land the young and middle aged, and even the venerable men now on the stage of action, very generally concede the necessity and value of the *Agricultural Press*, and cordially lend it substantial support and warm encouragement. Many a farmer who only a few years since, could not be induced to subscribe for a periodical devoted to his own business, now takes, pays for, and reads, from two to ten agricultural papers, and considers the expense a good investment. But the best and most numerous supporters and advocates of rural literature, are the young men—those who have commenced farming for themselves within five or ten years—and it is to this class that more than any or all others, the *Agricultural Press* is indebted for its elevated position, and present and prospective prosperity. But we designed to speak of the character and influence of Agricultural Journalism, rather than of its supporters. And in these respects, we conceive honor to be due our cotemporaries all over the land, for, as a general rule, our journals are able, practical and high toned.

As a whole, though comparatively young in years, the Agricultural Press of America will suffer nothing by comparison with the organs of any other interest or profession—religious, political, literary or scientific. Indeed, we do not believe there is an agricltural paper published in this country, that is not worth far more than its subscription price to any discriminating farmer—and rarely one, which would not be both safe and valuable as a family instructor on many important subjects. Their practical and useful character is especially worthy of consideration, and affords a marked contrast with papers devoted exclusively to political topics and ephemeral reading, and instead of ranking next to political or literary journals, they ought (on the principle that the useful should be preferred to the ornamental, and business precede pleasure,) to take precedence in the estimation of every husbandman. The mission of the Agricultural journal is to inform, advise and instruct the farmer *and his family*, on essentials of every-day concernment, including questions and practices, the elucidation and discussion of which require experience, observation and good judgment. It should be the medium of communication between the best and most experienced cultivators, observers and investigators, and the great mass of agriculturists. Earnestly aiming to promote the best interests of the community, it should ever avoid and expose error and deception in every form. A desire to benefit their fellow men—to enhance improvement, and enrich the people and the country—should be, as we trust it generally is, the paramount object of agricultural editors. With such a purpose, and an energy and zeal commensurate to the work, any and every man connected with the rural Press of the country, can exercise a lasting influence upon the welfare of community. The teachings of such men as Buel, Fessenden, Skinner, Gaylord, Downing, and others, did not cease with their departure from earth—their "good deeds live after them," and will continue to benefit mankind for centuries. May their surviving contemporaries and successors prove equally useful to their fellow men and the country—each striving to excel in promoting the good cause of rural and mental progress and improvement.—*Rural New Yorker.*

DRAINING IN INDIANA.—Gov. Wright, in his address before the Wayne county Agricultural Society, estimates the amount of marshy lands in Indiana at three million acres. These were generally avoided by early settlers as being comparatively worthless, but when drained they become eminently fertile. He says, "I know a farm of 160 acres, that was sold five years ago for $500, that by the expenditure of less than $200, in draining and ditching, the present owner refuses now $3000." Again, he says, "I have a neighbor who informed me that in 1850, a very dry season, he had ditched a field that he had previously put in corn; in the low and wet parts of the field he usually gathered in the fall a few nubbins, but went to the high ground for his crop. In the fall of last year, he obtained his best corn from the low land, his worst from the high; and the *extra* crop of the year paid for the whole expense of ditching."

LUNAR INFLUENCE.—Duhamel cut a great many trees in all ages of the moon, but under other circumstances precisely similar; but in all his experiments, discovered no difference in the timber. Chauvalon, at Martinique, tried accurate experiments on many kinds of vegetables in the same way, planted at different times in the lunar month, but discovered no appreciable difference.



JERSEY CATTLE, IMPORTED BY DR. W. T. G. MORTON, ETHERTON FARM, WEST NEEDHAM, NORFOLK COUNTY, MASS., AUG. 1, 1854.

IMPORTED JERSEY, OR ALDERNEY STOCK.

We have been favored by Dr. Morton, of Mass., with a drawing, on another page, of a group of his Imported Jersey or Alderney stock. This stock was selected by the same gentleman who purchased for Mr. J. H. McHenry, Esq. those exhibited and so much admired at our last cattle show, and arrived in the same ship with them. Dr. Morton exhibited his stock at the late show of Norfolk Co., Mass., and was awarded a prize therefor, as follows:—To Dr. Morton, of Needham, a gratuity of $5 on two heifers and three calves, they being the best specimens of Alderney stock present, but not coming under the Society's rules, could not compete for premiums. [Not being long enough in the country.]

From the report of the Committee on the Dairy, of the same Society, we make the following extract:

"The Committee take pleasure in noticing a very extraordinary produce of butter, in a 40 pound lot, from three Alderney heifers recently imported from Jersey, England, offered by Dr. Morton, of West Needham, and they recommend that he receive a diploma from the society. The ages of the heifers, as Dr. Morton states, are—one 20 months, one 2 years, and one 3 years. They were received direct from England ten days ago, and the 40 lbs. of butter were made from them within the last nine days."

We had a visit recently from Dr. Morton, who informed us that he would dispose of a portion of his stock, at the prices annexed, deliverable on the cars at Boston, viz:

A 4 year old imported Heifer in calf, for $300—a 2 and 3 year old do. do. in calf, $250 each—and a 1 year old in April, $125. These prices are less than they can be imported for now.

The following description of this breed of cattle is by *Col. LeCouteur*, of Belle Vue, in the Island of Jersey:—

The breed of cattle familiarly known throughout Great Britain as the Alderney, and correctly termed in the article Cattle, of the "Library of Useful Knowledge" "the crumpled horn," was originally Norman, it is conceived, as cows very similar to them in form and color are to be seen in various parts of Normandy and Brittanny also; but the difference in their milking and creaming qualities is really astonishing, the Jersey cow producing nearly double the quantity of butter.

The race is miscalled "Alderney," as far as Jersey is in question; for about seventy years since Mr. Dumaresq, of St. Peter's, afterwards the chief magistrate, sent some of the best Jersey cows to his father-in-law, the then proprietor of Alderney; so that the Jersey was already at that period an improved, and superior to the Alderney, race. It has since been vastly amended in form, and generally so in various qualities, though the best of those recorded at that period give as much milk and butter as they do now.

Ten years have elapsed since the attempt was first made by fixed rules to improve the form and quality of the Jersey cow. A few gentlemen, presided over by the then Lieutenant-Governor, Major General Thornton, selected two beautiful cows, with the best qualities as models. One of these was held to be perfect in her barrel and fore-quarters; the other equally so in her hind quarters.—From these two, 28 points were laid down to be the rule for governing the judges in all the cattle-shows of the Jersey Agricultural Society.—[20 points for the bull, and 21 for heifers were necessary to secure a prize.]

The accuracy of this arrangement is proved by the fact that no deviation from it has been made, the experience of ten years, having only added to the scale of the points for general appearance and condition.

The evil was, and still exists, that most Jersey farmers, like many others, never thought of crossing with a view to improvement, conscious of possessing a breed excellent for the production of rich milk and cream—milk so rich in cows that it seems like what is sometimes called cream in cities—and cream so much richer that, from a verdant pasture in spring, it appears like clouted cream. But the Jersey farmer sought no further. He was content to possess an ugly, ill-formed animal with flat sides, wide between the ribs and hips, cat-hammed, narrow and high hips, with a hollow back.

She had always possessed the head of a fawn, a soft eye, her elegant crumpled horn, small ears, yellow within, a clean neck and throat, fine bones, a fine tail; above all, a well-formed, capacious udder, with large swelling milk-veins.

Content with these qualities, the only question in the selection of a bull, among the most judicious farmers was, "Is the breed a good one?" meaning, solely, had its progenitors been renowned for their milking and creaming qualities? But the mere attention to this was of primary importance in a circumscribed spot like Jersey: it may have been quite sufficient to establish an hereditary superiority in the most needful quality.

It may also have established it with a rapidity that could not have been obtained in a wide extended country, like France. Hence, perhaps, the present superiority of the Jersey over the French breed.

The Jersey cow is a singularly docile and gentle animal; the male, on the contrary, is apt to become fierce after two years of age. In those bred on the heights of St. Ouen, St. Brelade, and St. Mary, there is a hardiness and sound constitution that enables them to meet even a Scotch winter without injury; those bred on the low grounds and rich pastures are of larger carcase, but are more delicate in constitution.

Of the ancient race, it was stated, perhaps with truth, that it it had no tendency to fatten; indeed some cows of the old breed were so ungainly, high-boned, and ragged in form, Meg Merillies of cows that no attempt to fatten them might succeed—the great quantities of milk and cream which they produced probably absorbing all their fattening properties.

Yet careful attention to crossing has remedied this defect. By having studied the habits of a good cow with a little more tendency to fatten than others, and crossing her with a fleshy, well conditioned bull of a race that was also known to produce quality and quantity of butter—the next generation has proved of a rounder form, with a tendency to make fat, without having lost the buttyraceous nature.

Some of these improved animals have fattened so rapidly while being stall fed, from the month of December to March, as to suffer in parturition, when both cow and calf have been lost; to prevent which it is indispensable to lower the condition of the cow, or to bleed in good time. Such animals will fatten rapidly. The only defect being in the color of the fat, which is sometimes too yellow. It

JERSEY CATTLE, IMPORTED BY DR. W. T. G. MORTON, ETHERTON FARM, WEST NEEDHAM, NORFOLK COUNTY, MASS., AUG. 1, 1854.

is now a fair question, whether the improved breed may not fatten as rapidly as any breed known?

Quayle, who wrote the "Agricultural Survey of Jersey," states "that the Ayrshire was a cross between the short-horned breed and the Alderney."

There is a considerable affinity between those two breeds. The writer has noticed Ayrshire cows that seemed to be of Jersey origin, but none of them were said to have produced so large a quantity of cream or butter; nor was the butter in Scotland of nearly so deep a tinge of yellow as the most rich in Jersey. One Jersey cow that produces very yellow cream will give good color to butter produced from two cows affording a pale-colored cream.*

It is not doubted that crosses from the Jersey breed have taken place. Field-Marshal Conway, the governor of this "sequestered isle" as Horace Walpole termed it, and Lieutenant-General Andrew Gordon, who succeeded him, nearly half a century back, both sent some of the best cattle to England and Scotland. If pains were taken, the race and its consequents might be distinctly traced, which might lead to important results in breeding.

In the "Farmers' Series," at the Article "The Angus Breed," a portrait of a beautiful heifer is seen; she is said to have been "out of a very small cow; with a remote dash of Guernsey blood in her." Her dead weight was estimated at 130 or 140 stones. She sold for 50*l.*, after having obtained several medals, and had been publicly exhibited.

The grand desideratum is to discover a breed that will be useful to the grazier, the dairyman, and the small farmer. In so small a spot as Jersey, it is difficult to cross the breed essentially—a great step towards it is gained by crossing the cattle bred in the low rich pastures with those of the exposed hills on the western or northern coast; these being smaller, finer boned, of a more hardy constitution, and feeding on a short rich bite, impart strength of constitution and hardihood to the larger and more delicate animals of the sheltered low grounds.

It is believed that cattle are more healthy and free from epedemics here than in most countries. This may be attributable in some measure to the saline particles which, being so frequently in suspension over the island, are afterwards deposited on the herbage, which tend to its salubrity. After heavy gales, it is frequently found that the grass all across the island has a strong, saline flavor.—So partial are the cattle to this flavor, that they will greedily devour the grass which has been watered with sea-water which they previously rejected. Two pipes per acre, spread from an ordinary watering cart, or from a pipe which may be made to pour into a long deal-box perforated with holes, will be found of great utility, where sea-water can be obtained at small cost.

The Jersey farmer treats his cow with gentleness and care; it might be more correct to say that his wife does so. On good farms she is usually housed at night after the end of October to the end of February, if heavy rain, hail, or snow prevail. It is deemed healthful to give a cow a short run daily through the winter, excepting in stormy weather.—At this season, which is several degrees warmer than in the mildest part of Devonshire, she is fed with a certain portion of straw, from 10 lbs. to 20 lbs. of hay, with about 10 lbs. to 20 lbs. of parsnips, white carrots, turnips, or mangel-wurzel.

The small portion of grass which she may pick up in the winter, with the above quantity of food, enables her to produce a rich and well colored sample of butter till within six weeks of parturition.

At this period which is usually regulated to take place about the first of March or April, just when the cow being in full milk may soon be placed on the fresh spring pasture in April or May, she is an object of extreme care. On calving, she is given a warm potation of cider, with a little powdered ginger. Quayle hints that pet cows are further indulged with a toast in their caudle.

The calf is taken from the cow at once and fed by the hand. It may be well to advise that, on the first occasion of calving, the calf should be allowed to draw the cow fully; for no milking by hand will so completely empty the udder, nor cause the milk veins to swell to their full developments as will the suction of the calf.

Some of the early meadows produce rich grass in March; but the general flush of grass, which comes on generally late in April, is the period to which the Jersey farmer looks forward with anxiety. The cow is then tethered to the ground by means of a halter 5 or 6 feet long; this is appended by a ring and swivel to a chain which encircles her horns, closed by a ring and bar; the other end of the bar is fastened to a chain 6 or 8 feet long, which is connected by a swivel and ring to a stout iron stake a foot long; this is driven into the ground by means of a wooden mallet. The cow having this circular range of 12 feet or more is compelled to eat it clean. She is usually moved thrice a day, and milked morning and evening, on many farms at midday also. Under this system, the writer has owned four cows that produced eight-and-forty pounds Jersey, or above 51 lbs. imperial, weight of rich yellow butter per week, in the month of May and part of June.

In very hot weather in July or August, it is advisable to shelter the cow from the heat and flies; otherwise these tease cows to such a degree, by forcing them to run about incessantly, that they have no time for repose or chew the cud; they, in consequence, afford much less milk or cream.

It was anciently thought that cream from the Jersey cow was too rich for making cheese. Mr. Le Feuvre of La Hogue, who has a fine breed of cows, tried the experiment two years since, and succeeded to admiration. It was made from the pure milk, cream and all, as it comes from the cow. It was found that the quantity of milk that would have produced a pound of butter, produced 1½ lb., of cheese.

From the quantity of milk which produced a cheese of 20 lbs. weight, the *drainings* of the curds and whey, on being churned, yielded 4 lbs. of butter. The butter was of an inferior quality when eaten with bread, but was superior to any other for the making of pastry; it was peculiarly hard, and of excellent texture for such use in hot weather. The writer has tasted cheese from Mr. Le Feuvre's farm, quite equal in quality to the richest double Glo'ster.

On one or two farms besides Gen'l Fouzel's, butter is made from clouted cream in the Devonshire mode; but as this is not peculiar to Jersey, it is not noticed further than that 10 lbs. of butter are

*The senior editor of this journal had, many years since, on a farm near Baltimore, a single Alderney in a herd of 8 cows, and well remembers, that an honest Irish dairy-woman begged that *that* cow might not be sold, as her milk served to color the butter of all the rest.—[*J. S. Skinner.*

usually made in five minutes by this process. The usual way of procuring the cream is by placing the milk in pans about 6 inches deep—the glazed shallow earthenware, having taken the place of the unglazed deep vessels.

It is admitted that the richest milk and cream are produced by cows whose ears have a yellow or orange color within. Some of the best cows give 26 quarts of milk in 24 hours, and 14 lbs. of butter from such milk in one week. Such are rare.—Good cows afford 20 quarts of milk daily, and 10 lbs. of butter weekly, in the spring and summer months. Butter is made every second and third day.

Lactometers indicate the degrees of richness, or cream, which the milk of any cow affords, with great nicety. This varies with different food. The mode is to fill the lactometer up to zero with the first milk that is drawn from the cow in the morning; then, when the udder is nearly emptied, to fill a second lactometer with the residue of the milk, throwing a little out of the lactometer, to refill it to zero with the very last drops which can be drawn from the cow: these will be nearly all cream. The lactometer filled with the first milking may only indicate 4 degrees of cream, while that filled with the last milking may indicate 40 degrees of cream. Then, by dividing the sum total, 44, by 2, we have 22 degrees of cream, which a very good cow will produce; others so little as 10 or 15.

Jersey butter, made when the cows are partially fed on parsnips, or white carrots and grass, in September and October, when salted and potted, will keep till the following spring, preserving as well as Irish butter, with a much less rank flavor.

The present price of the best Jersey cows, including points and quality is from 20*l.* to 30*l.*; and up to 20*l.* is given for the best heifers. Yearling bulls, of the best breed and points, from 10*l.* to 15*l.*

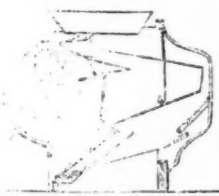
LIVE AND NETT WEIGHTS OF MUTTON.—The following are the live and nett weights of the slaughtered mutton, exhibited at the Md. State Agricultural exhibition, in October, 1854. The slaughtered mutton were weighed and exhibited with the head and feet on, and 7 lbs. is deducted from the weight of each one, for the head and feet, taken off just below the knee, and is believed to be a full deduction:

	Age.	*Live wt.*	*Dead, with head & Ft.*	*Nett, head & Ft. off.*	*Rate per cent. of nett to live wt. hd. & ft. off.*
Thomas Hughlett's Cotswold,	18 months.	182½	120½	113½	62 per cent.
Mr. Meade, of Va. Mixed breed	3 years.	160	108	101	63 do do
A. Castleman's Cotswold and South Down,	4 years.		136	129	
M. T. Goldsborough's South Down,	3 years.	183	131	124	67¾ do do
Wm. Reybold's Oxfordshire	2 years.	196	127½	120½	61¾ do do
J. N. Goldsborough's Cotswold,	2 years.	165	124½	117½	60¼ do do

The above weights were accurately taken on the ground, by the exhibitor of Fairbank's Scales.

STILL VICTORIOUS!

GREAT PREMIUM FAN,



PATENTED DEC. 20th, 1853—MONTGOMERY'S Celebrated Double Screen ROCKAWAY WHEAT FAN has taken the following Premiums this year.

The First Premium at the Md. State Fair, held at Baltimore, 1854; the First Premium at Fred. City, Frederick County, Md.—1854: the First Premium at the N. Carolina State Fair, held at Raleigh, 1854; the Frst Premium at the Union Fair, held at Petersburg, Va.; and the Frst Premium awarded by the Seaboard Agricultural Society, held at Norfolk, 1154. The Maryland Institute has awarded three Silver Medals, 1852, '53 and '54. Also at the Richmond Fair, Va., and Port Tobacco Fair, Charles Co., Md.

CERTIFICATES.

To all whom it may Concern:—This is to certify, that we have particularly examined the operations of the Montgomery Fan, and find it, according to our judgment to be the very best Fan we have ever seen, both as regards the speed and goodness of the work done. We have purchased two of them, one for Mrs. Worthington, and one for our own use.

B. D. MULLIKIN,
JAS. McE. MULLIKIN.

Prince Geo. Co., August 15, 1854.

"FARMINGTON, Albemarle Co. Va. April 28, 1854.

"I am so much pleased with the Fan I ordered from you at our Agricultural Fair at Richmond, last November, and which I have been using at my farm on James River, that I am determined to order one for my estate here, and will be obliged to you to have me one made, consigned to my son, T. J. Peyton, merchant, Richmond. BERNARD PEYTON."

This is to certify, that we the undersigned, have tried the Wheat Fans of Messrs. J. Montgomery & Bro., and we take pleasure in stating that we regard it greatly superior to any Fan we have ever seen tried. We are of opinion that the Wheat Fan of J. Montgomery & Bro. will in a day fan out more wheat and do it cleaner than any Fan we ever saw tried. We can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to the favor of the farmers of Virginia.

JOHN OSBORNE,
SAML. C. LEGRAND,

All orders addressed to the undersigned, at the Baltimore city (Md.) Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.
No. 155 N. High St. between Hillen and Gay Sts. Balt.
dec. 1

TAPE WORM CURED BY
Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

☞A certain lady in this city testifies that, after using Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, she passsed a tape worm ten inches long; and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms, as, in her opinion, it far excels every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs. Hardie, Manhattan Place, or E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

INTERESTING TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM HEADACHE—A CERTAIN REMEDY FOUND IN
Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills.

☞The following is a sample of certificates received daily from our own citizens:

NEW YORK, August 1, 1852.

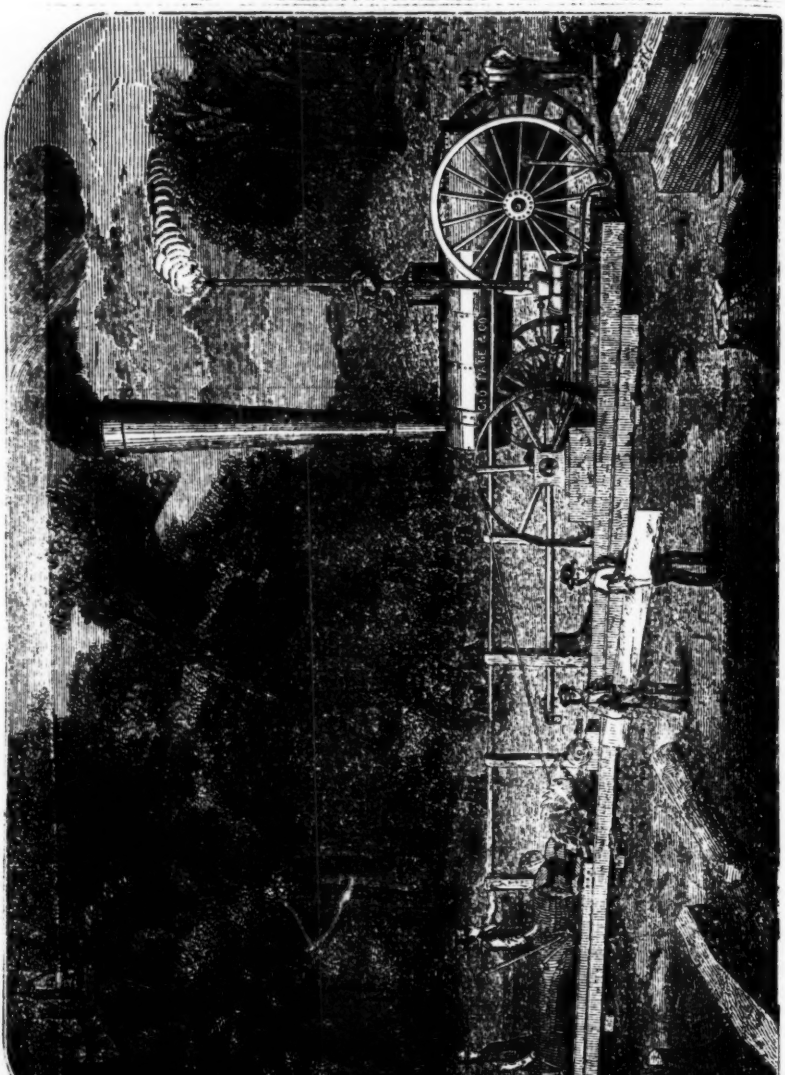
This is to certify that I have been subject at times to severe headache; sometimes the pain would be so severe, I could not rest neither day nor night. Hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, I sent and got a box, of which I took two pills on going to bed, for two nights. They relieved me entirely. Some time has now elapsed and I have had no more trouble from sick headache.

M. JOHNSTON, 118 Lewis St.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills purporting to be liver Pills, now before the public. jan 11t

PAGE'S PORTABLE SAW MILL AND STEAM ENGINE.



THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they continue to manufacture their celebrated PATENT PORTABLE SAW MILLS, of three classes or sizes. They also manufacture STEAM POWERS of all sizes and kinds—all made of the best materials, and by the most skilful and experienced workmen.

They have on hand for sale the LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which they exhibited at the Maryland State Agricultural Society's Fair, in October last, and which was awarded the $100 *premium* by the Judges of that distinguished Association. It is so constructed as to be perfectly portable in the broadest sense of the word. The *boiler* is fixed on wheels, and can be transported at pleasure over any road, through woods, or over any other place where logs can be hauled or a team travel. From the apt construction of the wheels, they are calculated for making short curves, and therefore adapted to being driven through woods

from one point to another. From the height of the wheels, stumps will present no obstruction to their passage; so that when the timber may be exhausted in one part of a forest, there is nothing to do but to hitch in the horses and haul the machinery to another where the supply may be plentiful.

The cut on the opposite page gives a fair representation of the machine.

To show the character of the subscribers' Saw Mills, they insert the following certificate:

NEAR SUMMITVILLE, Alleghany Co., Md. }
December 1st, 1854. }

Messrs. George Page & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Gentlemen:—On the 27th of March last, we procured from you a 20 horse steam power, second class Saw Mill, and all the necessary appendages; which machinery we have had in operation for some six or seven months, and as we have had ample time to test its power and capacity, we deem it a duty which we owe your establishment as well as the public, to give our opinion of the utility of your Saw Mill; and speaking as we do, from practical experience, uninfluenced by interest, what we may say will be received by the public, for whose benefit we give this statement, in a just spirit of appreciation. In the working of your Saw Mill we have not found the least difficulty.—By keeping the saw properly filed, and set at proper intervals, it has operated without heating, or other impediment, cutting a true line with nicety and precision, and doing it with a speed and rapidity astonishing to every one who has witnessed the working of our mill, who was not previously acquainted with the vast operative power of your *Improved Patent Portable Circular Saw Mill*. With the driving power mentioned above, our customary day's work is from 6,000 to 8,000 feet of lumber; and upon occasions of exigency, we have sawed for several successive days, at the rate of 10,000 feet of Bill Stuff, per day, which is indeed, the strongest proof that could be adduced of the superior excellence and vast powers of your saw mill. We may assume as an incontrovertible fact that it can saw as fast as any number of hands who can be conveniently occupied, can handle the lumber sawed by it.

The arrangement of the Sawdust Elevator, which is somewhat different from those usually constructed by you, and which you contrived to suit our peculiar locality, we look upon as one of the most economical arrangements that has ever fallen under our observation. We risk nothing in saying that it has saved us one dollar a day in the removal of the sawdust, dispensing as it does, with the services of at least one hand.

Your Improved Patent Ratchet Headblocks, with which our saw mill is adjusted, we look upon as a great improvement over the old screw headblocks heretofore used, as the sawyer, by its means is enabled to set the log without crossing the carriage.—In fact it enables one to work the mill with one hand less than with the screw head blocks, an item of saving this in the present high tariff of wages, in the course of a year, of considerable moment, independent of the superior ease and convenience with which the mill, through its agency, is worked.

In a word, gentlemen, we are not only pleased, but highly gratified with the mill, and all other of the machinery which you built for us. And we but express the honest conviction of our mind, when we say that the landed proprietors of our country owe your senior partner, Mr. Geo. Page, a deep debt of gratitude for his invention of the Circular Saw Mill, as it has enabled thousands of them to convert their forests into merchantable lumber, thereby making them immense sources of profit, which, before his invention, were so many burthens, yielding nothing, and subjecting the owners to annual taxation.

Wishing you the success so justly due to your industry, enterprise, skill and usefulness, we remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,
SNIVELY & WOODWARD.

The subscribers also manufacture SMOKE STACKS; MACHINERY FOR SAWING LATHS OUT OF SLABS;—TIMBER WHEELS, for hauling logs to the mill; LUMBER CARS, for conveying lumber from the mill; MACHINES FOR GUMMING SAWS; MACHINES FOR RAISING LOGS OUT OF THE WATER; GRIST MILLS, of all sizes; CORN AND COB CRUSHERS; HORSE POWERS of different sizes, for driving a saw mill, or for farm purposes generally, and one peculiarly adapted to ginning cotton; POST-HOLE AUGERS; MANDRILS for small saws, together with all the other machines as are usually made in such establishments as theirs.

Prices and *Terms* made known on personal application, or by letter, post paid.

On application by letter, or otherwise, a descriptive pamphlet will be furnished.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
North Schroeder, near Baltimore street,
jan1-3t Baltimore, Md.

Ault's English Garden Seed.

JUST receiving by steamship via New York our supply of fresh, pure, and genuine Seeds; viz: Early Short-top, Scarlet and other early Radish, Early Peas, superior Flat Dutch and Drumhead Cabbage; Early Purple Cape Brocoli, Caulliflower, Lettuce, Beets, Carrots, Cellery, Parsley, Turnip, Skirvings improved Swede or Ruta Baga, Red, White and Yellow Sugar Beet, Flower Seeds, Cucumber, Tomato, Onion, Egg Plant, with all other Seeds and Beans in our line, all of which are of the same superior quality as those heretofore sold by us—at wholesale and retail.

S. AULT & SON,
jan1-4t Corner Calvert and Water sts., Balto., Md.

BONE DUST AND POUDRETTE.

WARRANTED free from any mixture—no Glue extracted, or any Chemicals used, leaving the Bone Dust in its natural or pure state, weighing from 55 to 60 lbs. per bushel.

The Poudrette is as good as can be made, and for sale low.

☞ REFERENCE.—D. M. Perine; G. V. Lurman; J. Tyson Jr., and J. W. Randolph, Balimore County; Wm. B. Stephenson, and Lloyd Norris, of Harford County; William Baker Dorsey, and Dr. Allen Thomas, of Howard County; C. Stabler and William S. Bond, Montgomery County; A. N. Bernard, and Maj. Lee, Va.

☞ Orders left at the American Farmer office will be attended to. Jan. 1 THOMAS BAYNES.

DRAINING TILE.—The subscribers will have ready for delivery in a few days, some thousands of Draining Tile, of the most approved pattern, which they will dispose of at $15 per 1000, about one foot length, 2½ inches bore, made of Baltimore clay. Those wanting had better apply early, as the enquiry for this tile has been very great, and not before to be supplied. A sample will be left at this office.

Also *Fire Brick*, of the most approved quality.

RITTENHOUSE & CRAWFORD,
Brick Makers, W. Pratt St., near the Cattle Scales, Balt., Maryland. sept 1-tf

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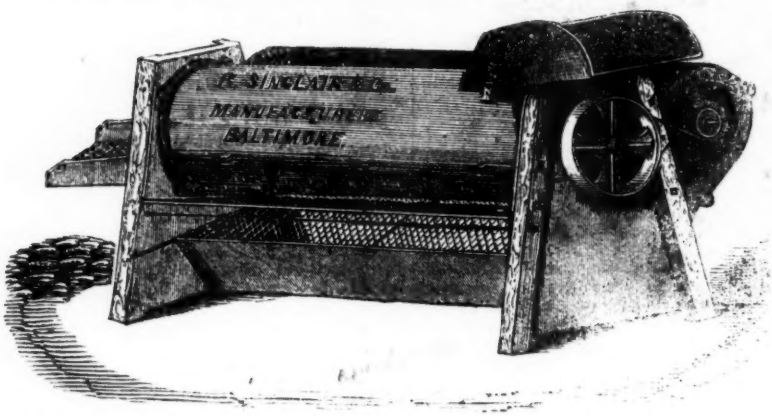
HONG KONG GEESE FOR SALE.—A few pair of these Geese, not full bred, but very large, and great layers, laying from 60 to 100 eggs—for sale at this office.—These Geese will be a great improvement to farmer's stocks. Also a few pair of beautiful white MUSCOVY DUCKS, and other improved breeds of Poultry. dec. 1-1t

Reading's Patent Horse Power
CORN SHELLER AND CLEANER.



ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR. & CO. have purchased the right to make and sell Reading's celebrated Corn Sheller and Cleaner, as represented by the figure, which is admirably adapted for large corn planters, and the best Horse Power Machine known. It is estimated to shell, cob, and clean, in perfect order, 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of Corn per day.

The works are remarkably simple, the machine being made without springs, or cog gearing, and in every respect a machine particularly desirable for shelling large crops, and what is now wanted for shelling corn by the large growers in North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland. Price, including FAN ATTACHMENT, as represented by the Figure, - - - - - - - - $60.00

Same Machine without the Fan, (see Fig. in last No.) - - - - - - - - 45.00

Also the VIRGINIA CYLINDER Corn Sheller, for hand or horse power, - - - - 30.00

Improved double and single Spout do. $10 to 16.00

Iron Vertical and other Patterns, do. 7 to 16.00

COLOGNE MILLS, 30 inch, and most approved for grinding Corn, - - - - - 110.00

Other sizes Cologne and French Burr Stone Mills, - - - - - - - $80 to 200.00

Cylindrical Straw Cutters, with Patent Screw Feeder, made for Horse and Hand Power, - - - - - $28, 30, 40 and 45.00

Straw Cutters, various cheap sorts, $5 to 20.00

SWEEP HORSE POWERS, Spur and Bevel Geared, - - - - - $110, 125, 140.00

Railway Horse Power, for one and two horses, - - - - - - - - $85 to 115.00

THRASHING MACHINES, made with and without Straw Carriers—warranted superior, both as regards finish and principle of construction.

COOPER'S LIME AND GUANO SPREADERS, both of very simple construction, and the best Broadcast Machine in the market, $45 to 80.00

PATENT HAY PRESSES, several sizes, most approved, - - - - - - - - 100.00

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS—S. & Co.'s pat tern, with attachment for grinding grain, &c., - - - - - - - - - 31.

CORN & COB CRUSHERS—Maynard's Patent, warranted to grind finer, faster, and by less power, than other patterns in use, - - 50.00

WHEAT DRILLS, made with and without Guano attachment, - - - - - $75 to 95.00

VEGETABLE CUTTERS, - - - - - 15.00

PLOWS.

Of Plows we make and sell an endless variety of sizes and sorts. The most approved are the Maryland Self Sharpening; H. M., or improved Davis Plow; the Patuxent Plow, Nos. 7, 8, and 9; Minor and Horton; and for seeding and covering Guano, the Echelon, or Three Furrowed Plow.

HARROWS,

Of all sorts, including the Geddes and Maryland Hinge.

CULTIVATORS,

Expanding, Stationary, &c.

ROLLERS,

With 2 and 5 Segments, surface flat; Serrated Clod Roller, new and valuable.

Also, Ox Yokes and Bows, Cattle Ties, Bull Rings, Chain Pumps, Garden Engines, Thermometer Churns, Agricultural Furnaces and Boilers, Horse Dirt Scoops, Saussage Stuffers, Saussage Cutters, Apple Pearers, Bush and Bramble Hooks, Scythes, &c.; Grindstones, hung on Friction Rollers.

GRASS SEEDS,

Including all the best American and European, for Hay, pasturage, or ornament.

GARDEN SEEDS,

A large and general assortment.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

These will be delivered to order after the 20th October. ☞CATALOGUES to be had at the Office.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.
sep 1 Manufacturers and Seedsmen, Balt.

REMOVAL.

ON THE FIRST OF JULY, 1854, WE REMOVED TO OUR

New Agricultural Implement, Seed & Machine Store,

IN EXCHANGE PLACE,

Where we have secured one of the largest and most commodious Warehouses in the city.

The increase of trade has made it necessary that we should seek a place better adapted to our business, and we have selected the above as being more central, and we trust, more convenient for our customers. In addition to the main warehouse, we are erecting a large storehouse in the rear, which, for convenience, we think, cannot be surpassed in this country.

We are now receiving a large stock of new Implements, Machines, &c, at the New Store, where we shall be happy to see our customers when they visit Baltimore. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to by addressing

E. WHITMAN & CO.,

E. WHITMAN, } E. W. ROBINSON. } No. 63 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, Md.

BALTIMORE, July 1st, 1854.

E. WHITMAN & CO'S.

Improved Premium Hay Presses.

PRICES:	No. 0—Weight of Bale about			150 lbs,	$85 00
	" 1—	"	"	200 lbs.	100 00
	" 2—	"	"	250 lbs.	115 00
	" 3—	"	"	300 lbs.	130 00

PREMIUMS.

THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY awarded E. Whitman & Co. the Highest Prize in 1850, for their HAY PRESSES, and $20, the Highest Prize, again 1851.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY also awarded them $20, the Highest Prize, for their Hay Presses, in 1851. And again, at the

Great Trial at Hayfields, in September, 1852,

The MARYLAND State Agricultural Society awarded to JOHN MERRYMAN, Jr. Esq. the Great Prize of $50 for one of E. Whitman & Co's. Manufacture of Hay Presses.

☞Since the above awards were made, we have greatly improved this Press, and have no hesitation in recommending them as being far superior to all others manufactured in this country.

☞An extensive farmer in Georgia, C. Austin, Esq., writes us September 9, 1854, as follows, "My Hay Press performs well, and I would not be without it for twice its cost."

We have sold a large number of these Presses, and are continually receiving such evidences of their utility as the above.

We are now prepared to furnish all the various sizes of this Press, and invite those in want of the best machine to call and examine them at our

New Store, No. 63 Exchange Place.

E. WHITMAN & CO.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM AND DUCKING POINT.—I am authorised to dispose of, at private sale, one of the most productive Farms in the Tide Water region of Baltimore County, containing TWO HUNDRED AND FOUR ACRES OF LAND, a fair proportion being in wood, and the arable part under a high state of cultivation, having recently been heavily limed. This beautiful Estate lies on the West side of Back River, fronting on it about one and a quarter miles—and twelve miles from the city, by one of the best roads in the State. The place is most admirably adapted to the growth of fruit and early marketing of all kinds, as it contains a large portion of the fine black smell soil which is inexhaustible, producing peaches of the most rare and finest kinds, and the trees of the most vigorous and healthful growth, as the orchards now in full bearing will testify—together with apples and various fruits, in great perfection. The place possesses the Ducking Point for decoy shooting, on Back River, as high as 110 canvas back ducks having been killed by two gentlemen, during one morning, on the wing. There is also a fine shore for toling shots, where the best kind of fowl may be taken. The fishing is unsurpassed in Maryland, and the shores well adapted to seine hauling, and might be made profitable in supplying the Baltimore market with fish and crabs of the best kind, at all seasons of the year. The BUILDINGS are all of the best class, and in good order—large DWELLING and other HOUSES, together with Houses embracing all the modern improvements for raising poultry.

Apply to SAM'L SANDS,
jan 1-1t* "American Farmer" office, Balto.

English Cattle Imported on Commission,

BY MESSRS. THOS. BETTS & BROTHERS,

Bishops Stortford, Herts, England.

BEING much the cheapest and the only way of obtaining Stock direct from the breeder, which will give gentlemen an opportunity of obtaining the best stock, without having to pay an exorbitant price for them in America. The firm having had forty years experience, they feel confident of giving satisfaction, both as regards price, and selecting the stock from the best herds in England.

Thorough bred Horses, Short Horned Cattle, Devons, Herefords, Ayrshires; Alderney Cows from the Island of Jersey and Guernsey; pure South Down Sheep; Hampshire South Downs, Cotswold, and Leicester Sheep; Suffolk, Essex, Berkshire, etc. Pigs; Merino Sheep from Spain; Mules from Spain.

Messrs. Betts & Bros. have appointed one of the most experienced men in England, entirely for purchasing thorough bred Horses. They have also an agent in Spain, for purchasing Mules, Merino Sheep, &c.

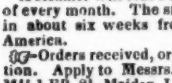
Messrs. Betts & Bros. have purchased a valuable patent, which will prevent accidents occurring to cattle across the Atlantic. They can now safely be imported at any time during the year. The cattle will be insured from Liverpool and New York, when desired, by charging a small per-centage.

A steamer will leave Liverpool with Cattle about the first of every month. The stock will be delivered at New York in about six weeks from the time the order is given in America.

☞Orders received, or for Circulars, containing all information. Apply to Messrs. THOS. BETTS & BRO. or J. M. MILLER, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City, who is authorised to act as our agent. jan. 1-1yr.

REMOVAL.

BALTIMORE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE—GUANO AGENCY.



The undersigned has removed from 122 West Lombard Street, to the new and commodious warehouse, No. 141 WEST PRATT STREET, *near Light, opposite the Mallby House*, and will continue the General Commission Business, for the sale of Tobacco, Grain, and Country Produce, and also attend to the execution of orders for purchasing. I shall continue my GUANO AGENCY, having increased facilities for supplying the best article, as usual, at the Government's lowest price—the ton of 2240 lbs.—with a moderate charge of commission for purchasing and forwarding. I am having manufactured Phosphate of Lime, a superior article, which I will warrant to be pure. I have connected with my business, and shall at all times be supplied from the most celebrated manufactories in the Union, a large supply of Agricultural Implements of every description, warranted, to which I particularly invite the attention of farmers and dealers. Trusting by strict attention to all business confided to my charge, I shall merit the patronage of the public. (jan1-1y) B. M. RHODES.

GUANO AGENCY.

The following are the rates for Peruvian Guano established on the 1st Sept. by the Messrs. Barreda & Bro. the agents of the Peruvian Government in this city, viz:

For 1 to 5 tons $53, cash.
" 6 to 10 " $52, "
" 11 to 20 " $51, "
" 21 to 25 " $50, "
" 26 to 30 " $50, 30 days, or discount for the same time.
" 31 to 100 " $50, two months, or discount for the same time.
" 101 to 200 " $50, three months, or discount.
" 201 tons and upwards, $50, four months, or discount for the same time.

The undersigned will continue to purchase for farmers and planters, as heretofore, at $51 per ton of 2,240 pounds, (and by the short ton in proportion) for any amount under 20 tons—For lots over 20 tons a deduction will be made.

SAMUEL SANDS,
Office American Farmer, 128 Baltimore St. Balt. Md.

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.

MERRILL, LATROBE & THOMAS, *No. 204 Baltimore St., near Charles*, Keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.

and every thing appertaining to sportsman's use.

N. B.—Agents for the celebrated Diamond Grain Powder and other brands. jan 1-1y

WILLIAM HARRIS,

GUN, RIFLE AND PISTOL MANUFACTURER, No. 116 Pratt street, 1 door below South, Baltimore.

W. H. keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Bird and Ducking Guns, (double and single barrel;) Six barrelled Revolvers—Rifles made to order. Dupont's Gunpowder, Powder Flasks, Bird Bags, Shot Belts and Pouches, and many other articles necessary for sportsmen. Repairing done of the shortest notice, and with neatness. jan 1-1y

SPORTING WAREHOUSE,

ESTABLISHED 1843, where will be found a large assortment of Double and Single GUNS, of all sizes, calibre, weight and finish—long and short RIFLES.—Also, PISTOLS of all kinds, Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags, Caps, Powder, Shot—in fact, every article appertaining to the sportsman's use. No. 51 S. Calvert street, and No. 53 Cheapside, Baltimore, Md.

GUNS and RIFLES made to order, and Repairing done in the very best manner, and warranted. A. McCOMAS,
jan1-1y Maker and Importer of Guns.

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